BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

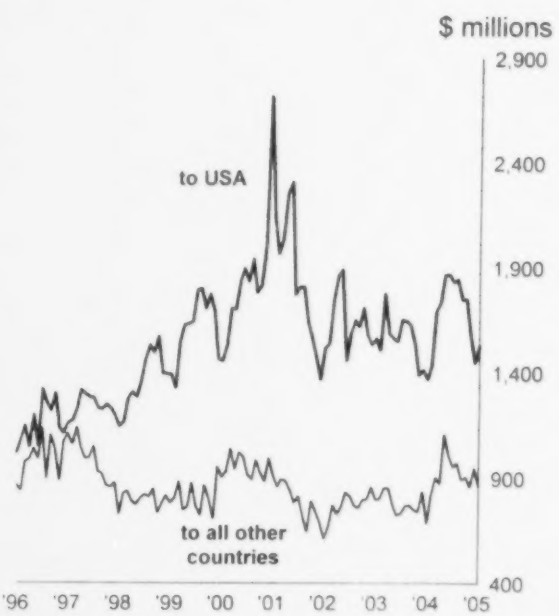
Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gems3.gov.bc.ca
March 2005
Issue: 05-01

Exports ◆ January 2005

Note: The export data has been revised to correct a coding error that mistakenly assigned exports of ethylene glycol to British Columbia when they actually originated in Alberta. In 2004, there were $0.5 billion worth of exports of this product misallocated. Data for previous years have also been adjusted to rectify the error and ensure time series continuity. Data published by Statistics Canada have not yet been adjusted to account for this error, which means that data released by BC Stats will not match that published by Statistics Canada and Industry Canada (Strategis).

- BC origin exports experienced strong growth in January, climbing 16.6% compared to the same month in 2004. Much of the growth was driven by commodity price inflation, particularly in metals and energy products.
- The value of BC exports of metallic mineral products more than doubled in January (+103.0%), compared to January 2004. Exports of copper ores and concentrates increased by almost eight times (+698.3%), while shipments of molybdenum ores and concentrates were three times higher (+203.5%).
- Energy exports jumped 28.0% in January, mainly on the strength of coal (+76.4%) and natural gas (+17.5%), both of which benefited from higher prices. Electricity transmissions were down, which translated into a 24.4% drop in exports of the commodity.
- Exports of fish products increased 17.3% in January, mainly on the strength of a 70.1% jump in shipments of whole salmon.
- Shipments of solid wood products also showed a healthy increase in January (+12.4%). Softwood lumber exports to the United States continue to climb (+23.0%) despite the burden of punishing duties.
- Elsewhere in the forest sector, shipments of pulp and paper to international destinations climbed 2.7%, despite a slight decline (-0.3%) in pulp exports. Paper and paperboard (+6.2%) and newsprint (+1.6%) more than compensated for the dip in pulp exports.
- Despite the ongoing trade disputes with the United States, BC exports to that country grew 11.8% in January. Energy (+28.0%), wood (+12.4%) and metallic mineral products (+103.0%) helped drive the expansion.

BC commodity exports continued to expand in January

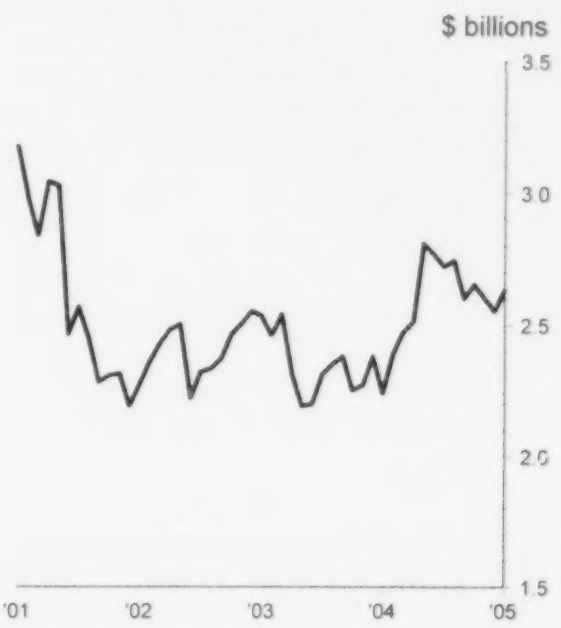


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- Seasonally adjusted BC exports bounced back in January, rising 3.0% from the December level. There was growth in all commodity categories, but energy products stood out with a 9.6% gain.
- The energy sector was also one of the main drivers of growth in exports to the United States. Exports of energy products climbed 11.4% in January, which helped boost overall exports to the US by 3.3%.

BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) rebounded in January



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Jan 2003	222	404	1,131	354	423	2,535	1,679
Feb	212	392	1,083	338	436	2,461	1,636
Mar	206	560	1,028	333	414	2,541	1,747
Apr	193	381	972	332	440	2,318	1,453
May	178	375	936	323	380	2,192	1,479
Jun	182	413	937	315	352	2,199	1,539
Jul	195	418	979	315	405	2,311	1,562
Aug	187	429	1,002	312	421	2,352	1,581
Sep	192	411	1,048	308	421	2,380	1,582
Oct	161	374	1,041	308	368	2,252	1,512
Nov	167	311	1,066	296	431	2,271	1,467
Dec	213	371	1,034	320	442	2,381	1,555
Jan 2004	172	328	1,031	308	403	2,241	1,497
Feb	179	339	1,085	326	462	2,391	1,508
Mar	184	355	1,167	317	447	2,471	1,622
Apr	185	333	1,182	319	493	2,512	1,652
May	191	423	1,315	346	533	2,809	1,764
Jun	205	379	1,340	348	499	2,770	1,811
Jul	200	408	1,256	351	508	2,723	1,792
Aug	196	405	1,264	341	538	2,745	1,747
Sep	197	313	1,247	337	508	2,601	1,695
Oct	209	431	1,174	343	498	2,654	1,754
Nov	211	436	1,114	345	498	2,603	1,672
Dec	187	387	1,128	322	529	2,553	1,637
Jan 2005	192	425	1,135	331	549	2,631	1,690

Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports

BC origin exports climbed 10.2% in 2004, putting the brakes on a three-year slide

Despite rapid appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart, BC origin exports experienced solid growth in 2004. The value of BC goods shipped to international destinations climbed 10.2% from 2003 to 2004, halting a three-year slide that saw BC exports drop $5.5 billion from their peak in 2000. Much of the turnaround was due to commodity price inflation, caused in large part by torrid demand from China for raw materials for its industrial operations. However, the pace of export growth peaked around mid-year and has since slowed, providing evidence that the higher exchange rate is causing some problems for BC exporters.

From the beginning of 2002 to the end of 2004, the Canadian loonie has appreciated approximately 30% against the US greenback. The volatility of the dollar has made it difficult for economists forecasting its future movements, as evidenced by the wide range of predictions for the loonie's value by the end of 2005. Forecasts range from a drop to below 80 cents US, to a rise to 90 cents US, with a virtual continuum of values in between.[1]

Is the steep climb in the value of the Canadian dollar going to continue?

The Canadian dollar has appreciated about 30% against the US dollar in the last two years and economists have mixed opinions on whether or not the climb will continue

The exchange rate is extremely important to British Columbia due to the province's reliance on exports and the fact that almost two-thirds of those exports are shipped to the United States. If the Canadian dollar continues to appreciate, it could have negative consequences for exporters, which in turn could serve as a drag on the provincial economy. The reason for this is that goods and ser-

[1] For example, the Conference Board of Canada has predicted the dollar will average 79 cents this year, while Scotiabank believes the loonie will hit 90 cents by the third quarter. The BC Ministry of Finance forecasts an average of just over 84 cents.

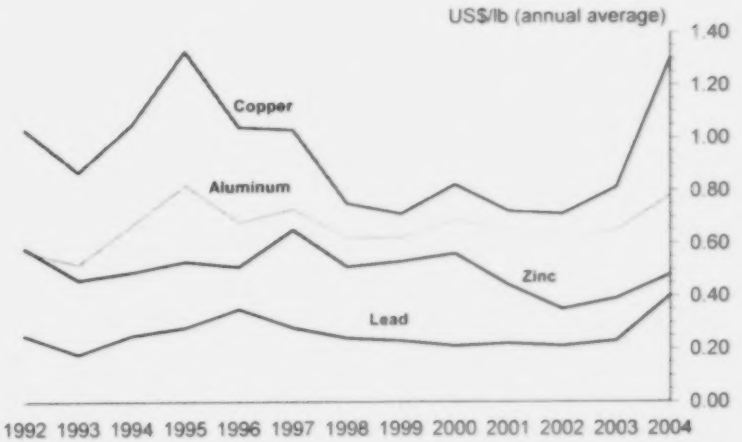
vices priced in Canadian dollars will be more expensive for American buyers, which could cause a fall in demand. Alternatively, if goods and services are priced in US dollars, Canadian producers will receive less for them when the revenue is converted to Canadian currency.

The difficulty in predicting the movement of the dollar lies not only in its recent volatility, but also in the competing pressures that are pushing it in both directions. One of the bigger impacts on the value of the dollar is the movement in commodity prices. In general, if commodity prices are trending up or down, the Canadian dollar will follow. This is due to the strong export orientation of the Canadian economy. The commodity price inflation that has occurred over the last year has likely contributed to the rise in the dollar, but it has also allowed Canadian exporters to remain profitable in the face of the higher exchange rate, as the inflated prices they received for their goods have offset the damage done by the growth in the dollar.

Competing pressures pushing the dollar in both directions have made it difficult to predict its future value

China's seemingly insatiable demand for raw materials has been the leading cause of inflation in commodity prices. This is particularly apparent with regard to prices of metals, especially copper, for which the price rose over 30% in just the last year. Even more impressive was the jump in the price of molybdenum, which skyrocketed to about four and a half times what it was a year earlier.

Metal prices surged in 2004, particularly for copper

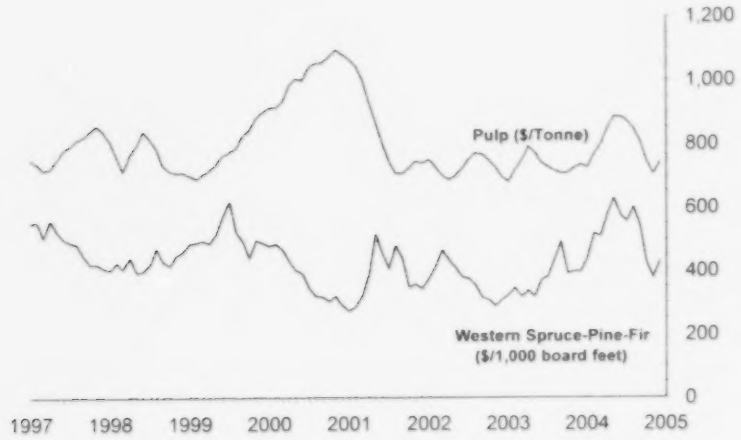


There was significant inflation in metal prices in 2004, which helped drive up the value of BC metallic mineral product exports

Higher demand and inflated prices resulted in a 36.5% jump in the value of BC exports of metallic mineral products in 2004, which translated to an increase of more than a half billion dollars. It is probable that prices are currently at or near their peak and will start to level off, perhaps even slipping back somewhat. However, the demand for these goods is unlikely to abate much in the near future, so prices should remain stable and significant declines are improbable.

BC exports of forest sector goods also benefited from price increases, with international shipments of solid wood products climbing 22.1% and exports of pulp and paper products rising 5.8%. The outlook in the forest sector is mixed. The likelihood of falling demand for housing in the United States as interest rates rise has the consensus opinion favouring a drop in prices of lumber as a result of the subsequent slowdown in housing starts. However, analysts are more bullish with regard to pulp and paper prices and foresee continued improvement through 2005.

Forest sector product prices showed improvement in 2004



Prices for lumber and pulp showed significant improvement in 2004

The energy sector was one of the few areas where BC experienced a decline in the value of exports; however, this was mainly due to a drop in demand resulting from mild weather. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that prices for natural gas will remain fairly stable due to tight supplies, possibly slipping slightly in 2005, but staying well above historical levels.

Natural gas prices seem to have settled at a much higher level than seen historically

Prices for natural gas seem to have stabilized at a new plateau after more than doubling early in 2001

The one energy product that will see some significant price inflation is coal. Contract prices for coal are running at about double what they were in 2004 as high demand is forcing buyers in Japan and elsewhere to accept these substantial price hikes.

Overall, the outlook for commodity prices is mixed, but it appears that they will have far less effect on the value of the Canadian dollar than they did in 2004. It is probable that prices will be far more stable in 2005, which will help keep the dollar where it is now, but shouldn't have as much influence on upward or downward movements.

The one factor that could keep up the inflationary pressure on the Canadian dollar is the ballooning trade deficit faced by the United States, coupled with a growing fiscal imbalance. The constant demand for energy imports and the burgeoning thirst for goods from China are driving US imports up, while exports are growing at a much slower pace, resulting in significant expansion to an already large trade deficit. In addition, the US government continues to add to its debt load as a result of deep tax cuts combined with rising costs, particularly related to fighting the war in Iraq. The twin deficits have been the main force behind the greenback's depreciation relative to other currencies, including the Canadian dollar. It doesn't look like these deficits will ease any time soon, which should continue to depress the US dollar, but whether or not that will mean further depreciation of the US buck, particularly relative to the Canadian dollar, is difficult to predict.

The twin deficits faced by the United States have been the leading force behind the greenback's depreciation

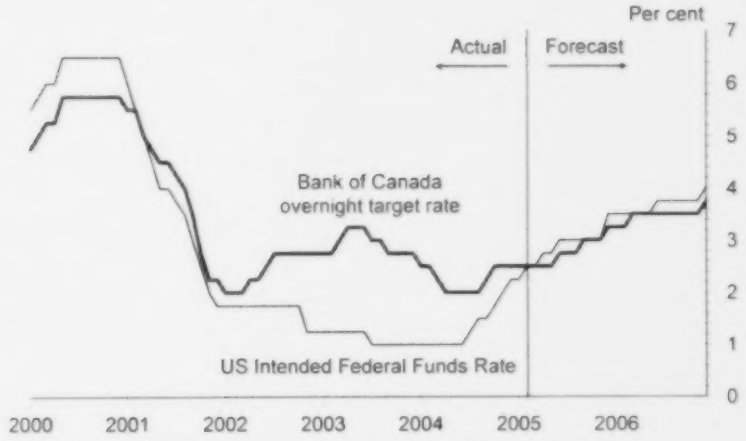
There are other forces that could buoy the American dollar relative to Canada's loonie. For instance, if China gives in to pressure to re-valuate its currency, that could help ease demand for Chinese products somewhat, particularly if they allow their currency to float, rather than maintaining a rate pegged to the US dollar. Currently, since the Chinese currency moves in tandem with the US dollar, the normal adjustments that would occur under a floating rate regime cannot happen. If China allowed its currency to float the phenomenal economic growth it has been experiencing in recent years would most certainly have resulted in substantial appreciation of its currency relative to the US dollar, which in turn would have reduced demand for its products in the US since the price would increase for American buyers. As it is, with the currency pegged to the US dollar, there is no adjustment occurring and American demand for Chinese products continues unabated, contributing to a growing trade deficit.

If China re-valuates its currency, the US dollar might recover somewhat, which would help curb the rise in the Canadian loonie

By itself, a re-valuation of the Chinese currency is not going to have a major effect on the value of the Canadian dollar, but a far more influential factor in exchange rate movement is the gap between the Bank of Canada's overnight target rate and the US Federal Funds rate. Most economists agree that the US rate is likely to rise faster than Canada's, which will result in a higher interest rate

in the United States. The consequence of this should be that the Canadian dollar will depreciate relative to its US counterpart.

The BC Ministry of Finance projects US short-term interest rates will rise faster than Canadian rates



Source: BC Budget 2005 (Forecasts are by the BC Ministry of Finance)

The bank rate spread is an important factor in the exchange rate and consensus opinion is that the US rate will grow faster than Canada's, which should depress the value of the loonie

A recent development that could also depress the value of the Canadian dollar is the announcement in the Federal budget that foreign content limits on tax-sheltered pension plans will be removed. Previously, there was a cap of 30% on foreign content. Without the cap, there is a possibility that large Canadian pension funds will dramatically increase their holdings of foreign stocks and bonds, which would probably drive the value of the Canadian dollar down.

The removal of foreign content limits on pension plans could put downward pressure on the Canadian dollar

The different push and pull forces acting upon the Canadian dollar make predictions difficult. While the US deficit problem could continue to negatively affect the value of the US dollar and there could still be further commodity price inflation that would also favour a higher Canadian currency, the bank rate spread and the new rules regarding foreign content limits should act in the opposite direction, suppressing the loonie's growth. A lot depends on the speed of US bank rate increases, whether or not China adjusts its currency and what kind of effect the removal of foreign content limits has. While the dollar may or may not rise further, it seems fairly certain that it will not dip back to levels below 75 cents any time soon, which means exporters will have to continue to make the adjustment to a new exchange rate level.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe*
(released February 2003)

02-11 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade*
(released January 2003)

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn*
(released December 2002)

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent*
(released November 2002)

02-08 *Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping*
(released October 2002)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) **South America:** continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	19,343	22,982	18.8%	19,343	22,982	18.8%	337,032	302,431	339,169
Germany	17,407	46,630	167.9%	17,407	46,630	167.9%	320,907	364,273	415,110
People's Republic of China	76,240	105,959	39.0%	76,240	105,959	39.0%	756,299	907,770	1,305,272
Hong Kong	17,999	15,869	-11.8%	17,999	15,869	-11.8%	207,685	179,573	260,354
Taiwan	30,698	35,453	15.5%	30,698	35,453	15.5%	339,336	428,132	481,988
Japan	247,596	263,548	6.4%	247,596	263,548	6.4%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,800,456
South Korea	65,027	106,493	63.8%	65,027	106,493	63.8%	725,080	772,125	913,813
India	8,688	13,011	49.8%	8,688	13,011	49.8%	120,455	110,093	133,847
Australia	13,043	12,461	-4.5%	13,043	12,461	-4.5%	187,349	200,826	222,749
Mexico	25,957	14,058	-45.8%	25,957	14,058	-45.8%	79,009	107,285	199,047
United States	1,367,647	1,529,148	11.8%	1,367,647	1,529,148	11.8%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,151,620
other	162,821	227,256	39.6%	162,821	227,256	39.6%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,851,180
Total International Exports	2,052,466	2,392,868	16.6%	2,052,466	2,392,868	16.6%	28,828,355	28,191,673	31,074,605
1) Western Europe	112,993	187,474	65.9%	112,993	187,474	65.9%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,174,131
2) Eastern Europe	2,563	6,417	150.4%	2,563	6,417	150.4%	43,960	35,532	76,746
3) South East Asia	24,971	41,608	66.6%	24,971	41,608	66.6%	398,337	402,792	479,546
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	6,635	3,785	-42.9%	6,635	3,785	-42.9%	44,318	65,433	54,799
5) South America	23,089	28,742	24.5%	23,089	28,742	24.5%	221,222	281,172	318,826
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	6,582	6,778	3.0%	6,582	6,778	3.0%	59,833	64,728	91,526
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	481,319	586,006	21.7%	481,319	586,006	21.7%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,560,743
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	233,723	322,458	38.0%	233,723	322,458	38.0%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,760,286
9) Middle East	14,764	11,125	-24.6%	14,764	11,125	-24.6%	184,943	207,976	248,098
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.0%		0.9%	1.0%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	0.8%	1.9%		0.8%	1.9%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.7%	4.4%		3.7%	4.4%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.9%	0.7%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.5%	1.5%		1.5%	1.5%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.1%	11.0%		12.1%	11.0%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	3.2%	4.5%		3.2%	4.5%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.5%		0.4%	0.5%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.6%	0.5%		0.6%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	1.3%	0.6%		1.3%	0.6%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	66.6%	63.9%		66.6%	63.9%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	7.9%	9.5%		7.9%	9.5%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	5.5%	7.8%		5.5%	7.8%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.3%		0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.2%	1.7%		1.2%	1.7%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.3%	0.2%		0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.1%	1.2%		1.1%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.5%	24.5%		23.5%	24.5%		22.6%	23.4%	24.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.4%	13.5%		11.4%	13.5%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.7%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: This data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**586,339**	**659,166**	**12.4%**	**586,339**	**659,166**	**12.4%**	**28.6%**	**27.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	384,525	442,236	15.0%	384,525	442,236	15.0%	18.7%	18.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	11,767	14,514	23.3%	11,767	14,514	23.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	32,374	31,896	-1.5%	32,374	31,896	-1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Other Panel Products	54,408	54,786	0.7%	54,408	54,786	0.7%	2.7%	2.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	60,876	67,437	10.8%	60,876	67,437	10.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Other	42,388	48,298	13.9%	42,388	48,298	13.9%	2.1%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**375,132**	**385,267**	**2.7%**	**375,132**	**385,267**	**2.7%**	**18.3%**	**16.1%**
Pulp	217,814	217,132	-0.3%	217,814	217,132	-0.3%	10.6%	9.1%
Newsprint	49,780	50,565	1.6%	49,780	50,565	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	98,176	104,236	6.2%	98,176	104,236	6.2%	4.8%	4.4%
Other	9,362	13,333	42.4%	9,362	13,333	42.4%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**95,974**	**94,017**	**-2.0%**	**95,974**	**94,017**	**-2.0%**	**4.7%**	**3.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	7,489	7,352	-1.8%	7,489	7,352	-1.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Vegetables	7,707	10,298	33.6%	7,707	10,298	33.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Other	80,778	76,366	-5.5%	80,778	76,366	-5.5%	3.9%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**45,108**	**52,926**	**17.3%**	**45,108**	**52,926**	**17.3%**	**2.2%**	**2.2%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,119	5,677	10.9%	5,119	5,677	10.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	13,661	23,243	70.1%	13,661	23,243	70.1%	0.7%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	8,573	7,156	-16.5%	8,573	7,156	-16.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	17,755	16,850	-5.1%	17,755	16,850	-5.1%	0.9%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**118,988**	**241,600**	**103.0%**	**118,988**	**241,600**	**103.0%**	**5.8%**	**10.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	13,194	105,328	698.3%	13,194	105,328	698.3%	0.6%	4.4%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	17,227	52,279	203.5%	17,227	52,279	203.5%	0.8%	2.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	47,325	38,627	-18.4%	47,325	38,627	-18.4%	2.3%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	28,037	29,286	4.5%	28,037	29,286	4.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Other	13,205	16,081	21.8%	13,205	16,081	21.8%	0.6%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**341,881**	**437,764**	**28.0%**	**341,881**	**437,764**	**28.0%**	**16.7%**	**18.3%**
Natural Gas	214,682	252,192	17.5%	214,682	252,192	17.5%	10.5%	10.5%
Coal	88,024	155,235	76.4%	88,024	155,235	76.4%	4.3%	6.5%
Electricity	29,081	21,983	-24.4%	29,081	21,983	-24.4%	1.4%	0.9%
Other	10,094	8,353	-17.2%	10,094	8,353	-17.2%	0.5%	0.3%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**230,965**	**228,387**	**-1.1%**	**230,965**	**228,387**	**-1.1%**	**11.3%**	**9.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	25,155	32,023	27.3%	25,155	32,023	27.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	44,019	36,030	-18.1%	44,019	36,030	-18.1%	2.1%	1.5%
Other	161,791	160,334	-0.9%	161,791	160,334	-0.9%	7.9%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**35,824**	**41,214**	**15.0%**	**35,824**	**41,214**	**15.0%**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**17,046**	**8,461**	**-50.4%**	**17,046**	**8,461**	**-50.4%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**205,208**	**244,067**	**18.9%**	**205,208**	**244,067**	**18.9%**	**10.0%**	**10.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,052,466**	**2,392,868**	**16.6%**	**2,052,466**	**2,392,868**	**16.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: This data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**425,303**	**508,448**	**19.5%**	**425,303**	**508,448**	**19.5%**	**31.1%**	**33.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	264,857	325,749	23.0%	264,857	325,749	23.0%	19.4%	21.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	11,129	14,035	26.1%	11,129	14,035	26.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	28,545	28,619	0.3%	28,545	28,619	0.3%	2.1%	1.9%
Other Panel Products	48,914	52,413	7.2%	48,914	52,413	7.2%	3.6%	3.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	52,259	59,097	13.1%	52,259	59,097	13.1%	3.8%	3.9%
Other	19,600	28,535	45.6%	19,600	28,535	45.6%	1.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**146,354**	**183,257**	**25.2%**	**146,354**	**183,257**	**25.2%**	**10.7%**	**12.0%**
Pulp	43,949	64,732	47.3%	43,949	64,732	47.3%	3.2%	4.2%
Newsprint	27,791	27,353	-1.6%	27,791	27,353	-1.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	67,446	80,670	19.6%	67,446	80,670	19.6%	4.9%	5.3%
Other	7,168	10,501	46.5%	7,168	10,501	46.5%	0.5%	0.7%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**61,060**	**59,691**	**-2.2%**	**61,060**	**59,691**	**-2.2%**	**4.5%**	**3.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	5,104	4,527	-11.3%	5,104	4,527	-11.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Vegetables	7,527	8,022	6.6%	7,527	8,022	6.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Other	48,429	47,142	-2.7%	48,429	47,142	-2.7%	3.5%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**27,417**	**30,048**	**9.6%**	**27,417**	**30,048**	**9.6%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,147	1,334	-37.8%	2,147	1,334	-37.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	11,553	18,107	56.7%	11,553	18,107	56.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,654	3,080	-33.8%	4,654	3,080	-33.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	9,064	7,527	-17.0%	9,064	7,527	-17.0%	0.7%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**36,607**	**58,125**	**58.8%**	**36,607**	**58,125**	**58.8%**	**2.7%**	**3.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,734	21,140	1119.1%	1,734	21,140	1119.1%	0.1%	1.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,144	3,663	-28.8%	5,144	3,663	-28.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Unwrought Zinc	20,792	23,352	12.3%	20,792	23,352	12.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Other	8,938	9,969	11.5%	8,938	9,969	11.5%	0.7%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**260,813**	**291,273**	**11.7%**	**260,813**	**291,273**	**11.7%**	**19.1%**	**19.0%**
Natural Gas	214,682	252,192	17.5%	214,682	252,192	17.5%	15.7%	16.5%
Coal	7,088	8,825	24.5%	7,088	8,825	24.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Electricity	29,081	21,983	-24.4%	29,081	21,983	-24.4%	2.1%	1.4%
Other	9,962	8,272	-17.0%	9,962	8,272	-17.0%	0.7%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**187,796**	**171,589**	**-8.6%**	**187,796**	**171,589**	**-8.6%**	**13.7%**	**11.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	23,394	24,041	2.8%	23,394	24,041	2.8%	1.7%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	30,085	27,121	-9.9%	30,085	27,121	-9.9%	2.2%	1.8%
Other	134,317	120,427	-10.3%	134,317	120,427	-10.3%	9.8%	7.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**32,336**	**39,140**	**21.0%**	**32,336**	**39,140**	**21.0%**	**2.4%**	**2.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,472**	**7,236**	**-56.1%**	**16,472**	**7,236**	**-56.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**173,488**	**180,343**	**4.0%**	**173,488**	**180,343**	**4.0%**	**12.7%**	**11.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,367,647**	**1,529,148**	**11.8%**	**1,367,647**	**1,529,148**	**11.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: This data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**118,032**	**102,216**	**-13.4%**	**118,032**	**102,216**	**-13.4%**	**47.7%**	**38.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	86,399	77,008	-10.9%	86,399	77,008	-10.9%	34.9%	29.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	2,272	1,272	-44.0%	2,272	1,272	-44.0%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Panel Products	4,606	2,093	-54.6%	4,606	2,093	-54.6%	1.9%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	7,674	6,931	-9.7%	7,674	6,931	-9.7%	3.1%	2.6%
Other	17,082	14,912	-12.7%	17,082	14,912	-12.7%	6.9%	5.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**32,072**	**23,427**	**-27.0%**	**32,072**	**23,427**	**-27.0%**	**13.0%**	**8.9%**
Pulp	22,323	18,296	-18.0%	22,323	18,296	-18.0%	9.0%	6.9%
Newsprint	6,655	3,857	-42.0%	6,655	3,857	-42.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,412	1,007	-58.2%	2,412	1,007	-58.2%	1.0%	0.4%
Other	682	267	-60.9%	682	267	-60.9%	0.3%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**6,434**	**7,402**	**15.0%**	**6,434**	**7,402**	**15.0%**	**2.6%**	**2.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	802	470	-41.4%	802	470	-41.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	84	41	-50.6%	84	41	-50.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	5,549	6,891	24.2%	5,549	6,891	24.2%	2.2%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,495**	**6,189**	**12.6%**	**5,495**	**6,189**	**12.6%**	**2.2%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,943	3,356	72.7%	1,943	3,356	72.7%	0.8%	1.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	873	459	-47.4%	873	459	-47.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	131	159	21.2%	131	159	21.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	2,548	2,215	-13.1%	2,548	2,215	-13.1%	1.0%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**35,105**	**70,929**	**102.0%**	**35,105**	**70,929**	**102.0%**	**14.2%**	**26.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	27,067	NA	0	27,067	NA	0.0%	10.3%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,812	8,954	86.1%	4,812	8,954	86.1%	1.9%	3.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	28,788	29,948	4.0%	28,788	29,948	4.0%	11.6%	11.4%
Unwrought Zinc	283	447	58.0%	283	447	58.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	1,222	4,513	269.2%	1,222	4,513	269.2%	0.5%	1.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,254**	**41,638**	**0.9%**	**41,254**	**41,638**	**0.9%**	**16.7%**	**15.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,183	41,603	1.0%	41,183	41,603	1.0%	16.6%	15.8%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	70	35	-50.6%	70	35	-50.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**2,443**	**3,306**	**35.3%**	**2,443**	**3,306**	**35.3%**	**1.0%**	**1.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	104	797	666.4%	104	797	666.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	767	475	-38.1%	767	475	-38.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	1,572	2,034	29.4%	1,572	2,034	29.4%	0.6%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**300**	**149**	**-50.2%**	**300**	**149**	**-50.2%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**90**	**118**	**31.2%**	**90**	**118**	**31.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,372**	**8,174**	**28.3%**	**6,372**	**8,174**	**28.3%**	**2.6%**	**3.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**247,596**	**263,548**	**6.4%**	**247,596**	**263,548**	**6.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: This data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**16,658**	**17,765**	**6.6%**	**16,658**	**17,765**	**6.6%**	**15.3%**	**9.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	13,974	13,798	-1.3%	13,974	13,798	-1.3%	12.9%	7.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	261	165	-36.7%	261	165	-36.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,152	1,557	35.1%	1,152	1,557	35.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Other Panel Products	23	38	67.7%	23	38	67.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	162	111	-31.3%	162	111	-31.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	1,085	2,095	93.0%	1,085	2,095	93.0%	1.0%	1.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**59,085**	**59,225**	**0.2%**	**59,085**	**59,225**	**0.2%**	**54.4%**	**32.1%**
Pulp	53,819	54,385	1.1%	53,819	54,385	1.1%	49.5%	29.5%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,225	4,809	-8.0%	5,225	4,809	-8.0%	4.8%	2.6%
Other	41	30	-27.2%	41	30	-27.2%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,630**	**2,997**	**83.8%**	**1,630**	**2,997**	**83.8%**	**1.5%**	**1.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	35	0	-100.0%	35	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	6	392	6924.0%	6	392	6924.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	1,590	2,605	63.8%	1,590	2,605	63.8%	1.5%	1.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,719**	**4,783**	**28.6%**	**3,719**	**4,783**	**28.6%**	**3.4%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	254	402	58.0%	254	402	58.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	821	1,225	49.2%	821	1,225	49.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	2,404	2,797	16.4%	2,404	2,797	16.4%	2.2%	1.5%
Other	240	339	41.2%	240	339	41.2%	0.2%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**7,362**	**13,898**	**88.8%**	**7,362**	**13,898**	**88.8%**	**6.8%**	**7.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,569	13,781	109.8%	6,569	13,781	109.8%	6.0%	7.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	113	67	-40.6%	113	67	-40.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	680	40	-94.1%	680	40	-94.1%	0.6%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**0**	**53,849**	**NA**	**0**	**53,849**	**NA**	**0.0%**	**29.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	0	53,846	NA	0	53,846	NA	0.0%	29.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	2	NA	0	2	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**16,124**	**23,107**	**43.3%**	**16,124**	**23,107**	**43.3%**	**14.8%**	**12.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	848	4,762	461.5%	848	4,762	461.5%	0.8%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,593	1,776	-31.5%	2,593	1,776	-31.5%	2.4%	1.0%
Other	12,683	16,570	30.7%	12,683	16,570	30.7%	11.7%	9.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**702**	**461**	**-34.3%**	**702**	**461**	**-34.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**279**	**939**	**236.6%**	**279**	**939**	**236.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,068**	**7,448**	**143.5%**	**3,068**	**7,448**	**143.5%**	**2.8%**	**4.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**108,618**	**184,440**	**69.8%**	**108,618**	**184,440**	**69.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NOTE: This data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

M57

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

2

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

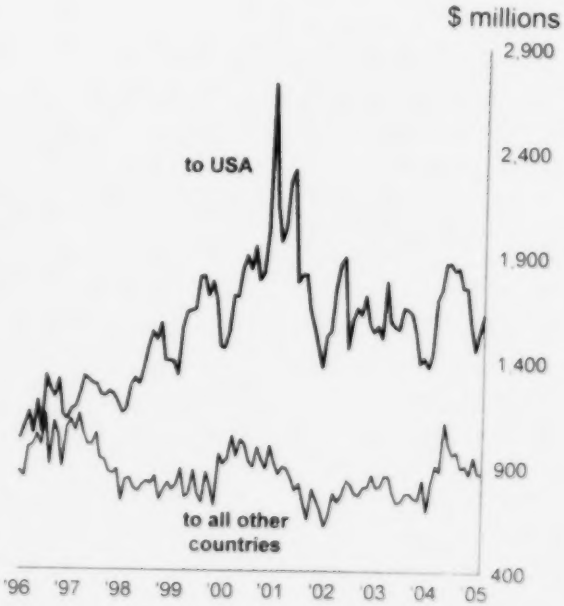
Ministry of
Management Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
April 2005
Issue: 05-02

Exports ◆ February 2005

- Over the first two months of 2005, BC origin exports experienced robust growth of 13.7% compared to the same two-month period in 2004. Commodity price inflation continues to be the driving force behind the increase, particularly for metals and energy products.
- The value of BC exports of metallic mineral products jumped 78.3% year-to-date to February compared to the first two months of 2004. Exports of copper ores and concentrates were up 131.5%, while shipments of molybdenum ores and concentrates more than quadrupled (+321.3%).
- Energy exports climbed 27.8% in the first two months of 2005, buoyed mainly by a 64.3% leap in shipments of coal. Exports of natural gas also experienced strong growth (+18.6%), while electricity transmissions increased 4.1%.
- There were mixed results in the forest sector as exports of solid wood products jumped 12.9%, but shipments of pulp and paper products edged down 0.3%.
- Softwood lumber exports to the United States continued to climb (+24.6%) despite the burden of punishing duties, but international shipments of pulp slipped 7.2% in the first two months of 2005. This was enough to offset strong growth in exports of newsprint (+5.6%) and paper and paperboard (+9.2%).
- Shipments of apparel and accessories have fallen 42.2% in the first two months of the year. The recent easing of global restrictions on textile exports and the subsequent influx of these goods into North America from China may be partially responsible for this drop.
- BC origin exports to India more than tripled in the first two months of 2005, reflecting the commitment to increase trade with that country as demonstrated by the recent Canadian trade mission to India.
- Exports to the United States (+12.6%), the European Union (+27.8%) and the Pacific Rim (+11.2%) all increased.

Commodity price inflation is helping boost BC origin exports

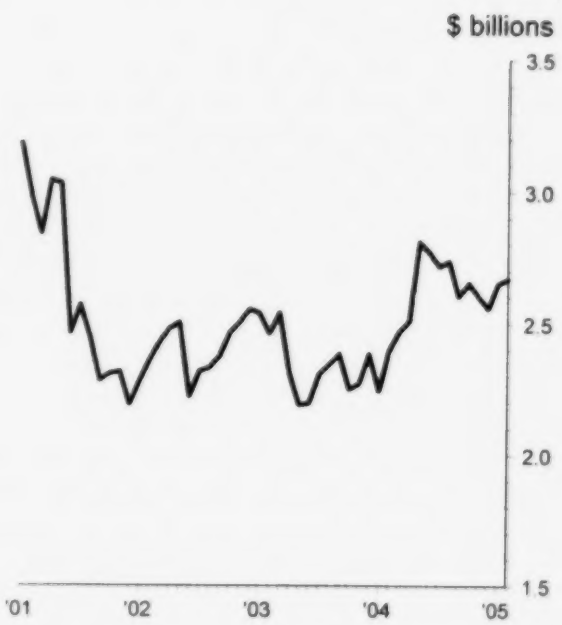


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- Seasonally adjusted BC exports edged up 0.7% in February as growth in exports of forest sector (+1.9%) and industrial & consumer products (+2.7%) offset declines in all other major commodity groups.
- Shipments to the United States rose 3.0% in February, as exports of energy climbed 6.0%, forest product shipments increased 3.0% and exports of machinery, equipment & automobiles, and industrial & consumer products each jumped 2.0%.

BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) edged up in February



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Feb 2003	214	395	1,081	341	432	2,463	1,631
Mar	205	562	1,027	333	413	2,540	1,745
Apr	193	382	971	332	437	2,315	1,453
May	178	375	935	324	381	2,192	1,477
Jun	182	411	937	316	353	2,199	1,537
Jul	195	415	979	315	404	2,308	1,560
Aug	187	425	1,002	312	419	2,345	1,580
Sep	192	415	1,048	308	421	2,384	1,582
Oct	161	371	1,041	307	370	2,251	1,513
Nov	167	310	1,066	296	433	2,272	1,468
Dec	213	373	1,037	317	443	2,383	1,560
Jan 2004	171	329	1,034	307	406	2,246	1,507
Feb	183	344	1,085	329	457	2,398	1,501
Mar	184	356	1,165	318	446	2,469	1,618
Apr	185	334	1,180	319	490	2,508	1,651
May	191	423	1,314	347	534	2,809	1,763
Jun	205	377	1,340	349	499	2,770	1,807
Jul	200	404	1,256	352	507	2,719	1,789
Aug	196	401	1,263	342	536	2,737	1,746
Sep	196	317	1,246	337	508	2,604	1,696
Oct	209	428	1,175	342	501	2,654	1,757
Nov	211	435	1,114	344	500	2,603	1,673
Dec	187	389	1,131	319	531	2,557	1,644
Jan 2005	190	434	1,143	330	555	2,653	1,714
Feb	184	432	1,165	319	569	2,671	1,766

American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders

After facing a flurry of protectionist actions over the last few years, Canadian exporters can be excused for questioning the American commitment to free trade. Tiffs over softwood lumber, cattle and wheat have strained the relationship between Canada and the United States and have caused serious difficulties for Canadian producers of those products. However, Canadian companies are not the only ones feeling the effects of protectionist actions by the United States – Americans themselves are also suffering.

The United States' move toward protectionism is bad news for Canadians, but may also be backfiring on Americans

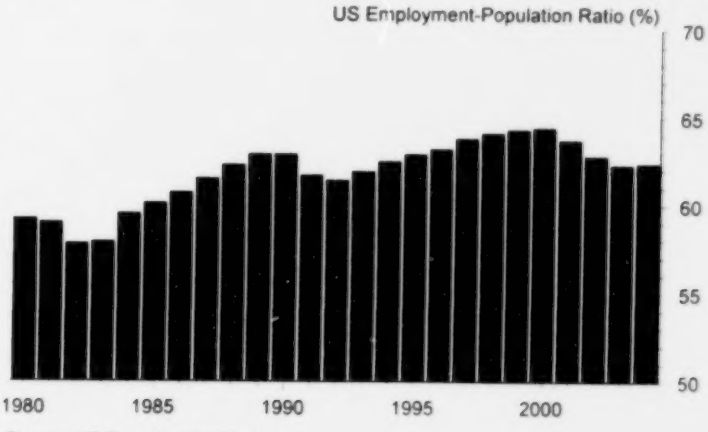
Job movement fuels protectionist fervour

The migration of manufacturing jobs overseas and, more recently, high tech service jobs, has fuelled the resistance in the US to free trade. In the recent presidential election, offshoring became a major issue as Americans worried about losing high-paid service jobs to locales such as India. It has also been raised repeatedly in the media, particularly by CNN commentator Lou Dobbs, who seems to be on a personal crusade against outsourcing and the companies that engage in the practise. In an effort to stem the flow of manufacturing jobs out of the country, several protectionist measures have been implemented, not only against the Canadian industries already mentioned, but also against steel producers in Europe and Japan, and Chinese clothing producers, for example.

The migration of selected jobs out of the country has been driving much of the protectionist sentiment in the US

The question is, are these concerns valid and is protectionism a legitimate response? A quick look at current employment levels in the United States suggests that free trade has not resulted in the massive exit of jobs that anti-free trade crusaders claim is the case. Although there has been a decline in the employment to population ratio in the last few years, it is not much different than it was in the late eighties and early nineties.

Free trade has not resulted in massive job loss in the United States as some protectionists claim



Source: US Department of Labor

Free trade is not the job killer that many protectionists in the US claim

As for whether or not protectionism is an appropriate reaction, economists tend to agree that it is bad economic policy and often has unintended consequences. It is true that free trade will often displace some workers such that individuals may be worse off, but the number of jobs created will almost always exceed those lost. Any kind of progress usually goes hand in hand with job displacement, but the longer it is put off, the more difficult the transition will be for those involved. Free trade works on the principle of comparative advantage, allowing countries to specialize in areas where they have an advantage due to things such as natural resource availability or an abundant supply of labour. Goods are therefore produced more efficiently at a lower cost. This reduces the cost of inputs for other industries and makes consumer goods less expensive, which in turn leaves more income remaining to spend on other things. This then creates more jobs as demand for those goods increases. Protectionist policies such as subsidies and tariffs subvert the positive effects of free trade by propping up inefficient industries and driving up prices. It may help small groups of producers, but it almost always results in higher prices for consumers and often has negative effects on other industries. This has been particularly evident with regard to many of the protectionist policies adopted by the United States in recent years.[1]

Protectionism is bad economic policy that often backfires

Lumber has been a splinter in Canada-US trade relations

The softwood lumber dispute between Canada and the United States has dragged on for almost four years now and despite Canadian victories in several NAFTA and WTO decisions, there are no signs that the US government is prepared to back down. After a NAFTA panel found that Canadian lumber imports into the US did not injure the American industry, the US Department of Commerce launched an extraordinary challenge of the decision. This is an avenue of appeal that is rarely used and has never been successful. Since US and international trade law dictates that injury is a condition that must be met in order for duties to be imposed, a finding in favour of Canada should mean an end to the dispute, but based on the talk coming from the American side, this could be wishful thinking. Already there have been suggestions from the American government that a loss in the NAFTA decision will not necessarily result in a return of the monies paid by Canadian lumber producers. With approximately $US 4 billion at stake,

Despite NAFTA and WTO decisions in Canada's favour, the US is refusing to back down on softwood lumber duties

[1] In the interest of balance, it should be noted that the US is not alone in pursuing protectionist measures. The European Union is often held up as an example of rampant protectionism, particularly with respect to agricultural goods. Canada is not squeaky clean in this respect either, as its dairy and wheat marketing boards have been the target of subsidy complaints. The Canadian Wheat Board has been exonerated of this charge by both WTO and NAFTA panels, but Canada was forced to stop exports of subsidized dairy products to the United States after losing a WTO appeal.

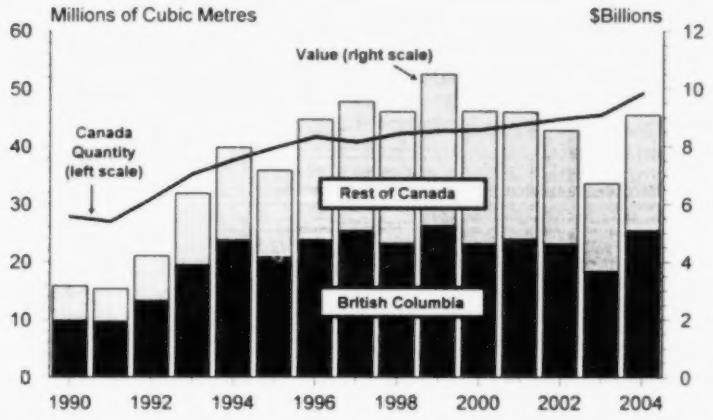
this has angered the Canadian side in the dispute and has made the likelihood of any kind of settlement even more remote.

Canada has floated a possible resolution to the dispute that would involve the imposition of some kind of export tax on Canadian lumber and would return all the duties paid to date. Although all the provincial governments appear to be onside with this proposal, there is strong opposition from some of the lumber manufacturers, particularly in Eastern Canada, where some producers are suggesting that Canada seems to be giving up on the fight just as victory is in sight.

Despite the discussion around a possible settlement, Canada has continued its fight in the courts and has also threatened possible retaliatory actions, going so far as to draw up a list of goods that could be subject to tariffs and applying to the WTO for authority to retaliate against the approximately $US 4 billion in lumber tariffs.[2]

Canada has asked the WTO for authority to impose retaliatory duties

Duties have not kept Canadian imports of softwood lumber out of the United States



Source: Statistics Canada

Softwood lumber shipments to the United States have climbed, despite steep duties

The dispute has cost the Canadian industry both financially and in terms of employment, but it has not had the desired outcome for American lumber producers. Not only have lumber shipments to the US not been reduced, but they have actually increased. Part of the reason for this is that larger Canadian companies have ramped up production to achieve economies of scale, which has put far

[2] Canada has already announced sanctions on imports of cigarettes, oysters and live swine from the United States in retaliation for the American government's failure to rescind the Byrd Amendment, which authorizes the distribution of monies collected from duties to affected industries in the US. The WTO found the amendment illegal back in 2002 and gave the US until the end of 2003 to strike down the legislation, but despite the urging of President Bush, the US Congress has refused to act. The European Union has also imposed duties on selected American goods to punish the US for failing to get rid of the Byrd Amendment.

more lumber on the market. This helped reduce prices for a time, but low mortgage rates and hurricane damage in the American southeast has increased housing starts and pushed up demand for lumber, which has boosted prices as well. The current situation is far more to the lumber industry's liking, but in the meantime, a large number of small, independent producers were forced out of business and it wasn't just Canadian mills that were going under. In fact, more small mills were closed in the US than in Canada. In addition to the harm that the dispute has inflicted on small American lumber producers, it is also increasing the costs of industries that use lumber as an input, such as the construction industry. Furthermore, it is harming American consumers by raising the price of these goods, particularly houses. With this in mind it can probably be effectively argued that the costs to Americans of the softwood lumber dispute have far outweighed any benefits.

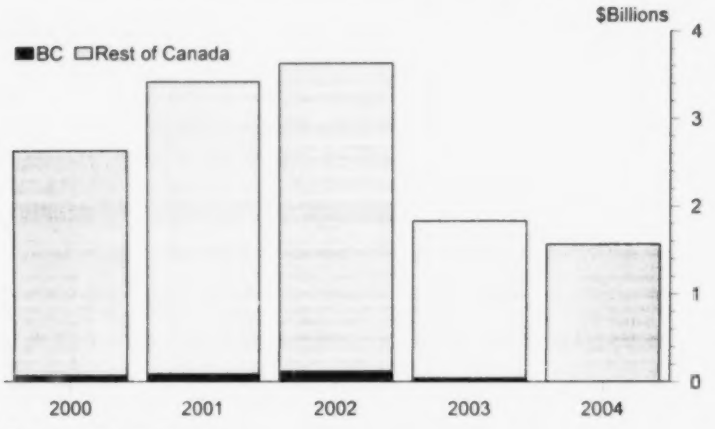
The lumber dispute has probably caused more harm than benefit to the United States

The beef over Canadian cattle continues

The US border has been closed to Canadian cattle and most cuts of beef for almost two years now since a cow infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was discovered in Alberta. The US Department of Agriculture was set to reopen the border early in March, but at the request of a group of American ranchers, a Montana judge granted an injunction to prevent this from occurring. The US cattle producers cited the recent discovery of two more infected cows and suggested that allowing imports of Canadian cattle would endanger the US industry as well as American consumers. The US Department of Agriculture refutes this claim and is standing by its decision to open the border, stating that safeguards in place in Canada are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of minimum-risk.

A Montana judge has prevented the US government from re-opening the border to Canadian live cattle

There has been a significant drop in shipments of beef and live cattle to the US due to border restrictions



Source: Statistics Canada

Live cattle exports from Canada have halted and beef exports are also well down as a result of border restrictions stemming from the discovery of a BSE-infected cow in Alberta in 2003

The Canadian cattle industry is moving to find its own solution to the issue, by both increasing processing capacity in Canada and at the same time, launching a lawsuit to recover lost revenue resulting from unfair trade restrictions.

The attempt by the American cattle industry to prevent Canadian beef and cattle from crossing the border is being seen as a purely protectionist measure designed to keep both prices and profits high. So far the strategy has worked quite well to the benefit of American cattle ranchers, but to the detriment not only of American consumers, but also those in the meatpacking industry. The National Meat Association, which represents the meat processing industry in the US, has filed an emergency appeal of the Montana judgement. Their argument is that the restrictions on Canadian beef are putting many meatpackers out of business, not only due to high beef prices, but also because of a shortage of cattle to process. Many US processing plants previously augmented domestic supplies of cattle with imports from Canada. With the Canadian supply cut off, these plants are in danger of shutting down. On top of that, with the Canadian industry investing in its own processing plants, they may soon be facing increased competition from Canada.

The refusal to allow Canadian cattle into the US has hurt American meatpackers and increased beef prices for American consumers

Protectionism leaving sour taste with some American producers

There are other goods from Canada that are subject to US duties, most notably wheat, but Canada is not the only target of US protectionism. For example, imports of cement from Mexico have been subject to anti-dumping duties for well over a decade, despite the fact that demand for the product in the US is larger than supply and the US industry is operating at full capacity. This has artificially raised the price of cement for both American industries using the product and American consumers.

Other examples where protectionism has backfired on the United States are sugar subsidies and steel tariffs. The US sugar industry has been protected for many years with significant subsidies as well as protective tariffs. As a result, the cost of sugar in the United States is well in excess of prices in other countries. Consequently, many manufacturers of hard candy, for which sugar is the main ingredient, have moved their operations to other countries, such as Mexico.

US subsidies and tariffs have driven some industries out of the country in search of lower cost inputs

In the case of steel, the short-lived tariffs imposed on the product in 2003 were removed when the European Union threatened $2.2 billion in retaliatory duties, but not before thousands of American jobs were lost in industries that use steel as an input – far more than were saved in the steel-producing sector.

Protection for some, harm for many more

Until the American government wises up to the deleterious effects of protectionism, or powerful lobby groups such as the lumber coalition are countered with a stronger voice from consumer

groups and other affected industries, it is possible that the types of trade disputes currently plaguing Canadian lumber producers, cattle ranchers and wheat farmers will continue to be a thorn in the side of Canada-US relations. These protectionist actions will benefit small groups of American producers; however, it will be at a significant cost not only to foreign competitors, but also other American industries and particularly the American consumer. Even for those industries that benefit in the short-term, the complacency offered by government subsidies could cause them serious long-term harm as foreign competitors continue to strive for efficiency gains and achieve a further competitive edge.

In the meantime, Canadian companies will have to continue to find ways to work around the challenges offered by the protectionist sentiment coming out of the United States, either by looking for new markets, making efficiency improvements or finding other ways to lessen their dependence on the United States, such as building more processing capacity in Canada, for example.

In a recent development that offers hope that the United States is starting to recognize the problems created by protectionism, the US International Trade Commission recently ruled that Canadian hog exports to the United States have not injured the American market. Since American and International trade law requires that the domestic market suffers injury before duties can be imposed, this means that anti-dumping duties amounting to 10.63% will be removed and duties paid to date should be returned. It is a clear victory for Canadian hog farmers and offers a ray of hope to other Canadian industries threatened by American protectionism.

The removal of duties on live swine shipped to the United States offers hope to lumber producers and cattle ranchers

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe*
(released February 2003)

02-11 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade*
(released January 2003)

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn*
(released December 2002)

02-09 *Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent*
(released November 2002)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) **Pacific Rim:** as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	27,078	35,949	32.8%	46,421	55,596	19.8%	337,032	302,431	339,169
Germany	32,283	20,685	-35.9%	49,690	67,442	35.7%	320,907	364,273	415,110
People's Republic of China	90,271	90,005	-0.3%	166,511	196,118	17.8%	756,299	907,770	1,305,272
Hong Kong	21,725	15,910	-26.8%	39,724	31,934	-19.6%	207,685	179,573	260,354
Taiwan	33,442	43,006	28.6%	64,140	79,349	23.7%	339,336	428,132	481,988
Japan	283,622	298,658	5.3%	531,219	563,284	6.0%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,800,456
South Korea	77,705	58,067	-25.3%	142,732	167,276	17.2%	725,080	772,125	913,813
India	6,472	37,687	482.3%	15,160	50,699	234.4%	120,455	110,093	133,847
Australia	9,733	12,015	23.5%	22,776	24,625	8.1%	187,349	200,826	222,749
Mexico	11,901	27,035	127.2%	37,858	41,092	8.5%	79,009	107,285	199,047
United States	1,434,583	1,617,167	12.7%	2,802,240	3,155,657	12.6%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,151,620
other	221,707	227,776	2.7%	384,528	457,522	19.0%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,851,180
Total International Exports	2,250,532	2,483,961	10.4%	4,302,998	4,890,593	13.7%	28,828,355	28,191,673	31,074,605
1) Western Europe	165,257	163,798	-0.9%	278,250	349,113	25.5%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,174,131
2) Eastern Europe	2,999	4,687	56.3%	5,562	11,328	103.7%	43,960	35,532	76,746
3) South East Asia	33,786	38,406	13.7%	58,737	80,037	36.3%	398,337	402,792	479,546
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,013	5,035	25.5%	10,648	8,928	-16.1%	44,318	65,433	54,799
5) South America	34,146	30,429	-10.9%	57,234	59,139	3.3%	221,222	281,172	318,826
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	10,325	8,136	-21.2%	16,907	14,929	-11.7%	59,833	64,728	91,526
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	561,612	560,869	1.1%	1,035,931	1,152,322	11.2%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,560,743
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	270,990	262,212	-3.2%	504,712	589,038	16.7%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,760,286
9) Middle East	20,224	17,307	-14.4%	34,988	29,230	-16.5%	184,943	207,976	248,098
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	1.2%	1.4%		1.1%	1.1%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.4%	0.8%		1.2%	1.4%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	4.0%	3.6%		3.9%	4.0%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	1.0%	0.6%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.5%	1.7%		1.5%	1.6%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.6%	12.0%		12.3%	11.5%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	3.5%	2.3%		3.3%	3.4%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.3%	1.5%		0.4%	1.0%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.4%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	1.1%		0.9%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	63.7%	65.1%		65.1%	64.5%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	9.9%	9.2%		8.9%	9.4%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	7.3%	6.6%		6.5%	7.1%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	1.5%		1.4%	1.6%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.5%	1.2%		1.3%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.5%	0.3%		0.4%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.8%	22.6%		24.1%	23.6%		22.6%	23.4%	24.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	12.0%	10.6%		11.7%	12.0%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.9%	0.7%		0.8%	0.6%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	SHARE 2004 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**677,140**	**764,207**	**12.9%**	**1,263,479**	**1,426,668**	**12.9%**	**29.4%**	**29.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	459,321	520,615	13.3%	843,847	964,104	14.3%	19.6%	19.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	13,991	15,279	9.2%	25,759	29,857	15.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	37,960	36,639	-3.5%	70,334	68,643	-2.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	72,967	61,747	-15.4%	127,375	116,533	-8.5%	3.0%	2.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	66,966	72,703	8.6%	127,842	140,497	9.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Other	25,934	57,224	120.7%	68,323	107,036	56.7%	1.6%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**397,282**	**375,074**	**-5.2%**	**762,415**	**780,411**	**-0.3%**	**17.7%**	**15.5%**
Pulp	232,198	200,506	-13.6%	450,013	417,638	-7.2%	10.5%	8.5%
Newsprint	51,123	55,949	9.4%	100,903	106,514	5.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	93,616	105,130	12.3%	191,792	209,432	9.2%	4.5%	4.3%
Other	10,344	13,489	30.4%	19,707	26,827	36.1%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**90,717**	**106,082**	**16.9%**	**186,691**	**200,070**	**7.2%**	**4.3%**	**4.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,877	6,650	36.3%	12,366	14,002	13.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	13,439	9,336	-30.5%	21,146	19,613	-7.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Other	72,400	90,096	24.4%	153,179	166,455	8.7%	3.6%	3.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**51,766**	**51,462**	**-0.6%**	**96,875**	**104,384**	**7.8%**	**2.3%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	8,066	6,872	-14.8%	13,184	12,542	-4.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,123	22,489	31.3%	30,784	45,735	48.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	9,130	6,142	-32.7%	17,703	13,298	-24.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	17,448	15,959	-8.5%	35,203	32,809	-6.8%	0.8%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**156,239**	**247,077**	**58.1%**	**275,226**	**490,656**	**78.3%**	**6.4%**	**10.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	57,676	58,731	1.8%	70,870	164,059	131.5%	1.6%	3.4%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8,668	54,851	532.8%	25,896	109,091	321.3%	0.6%	2.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	44,587	47,329	6.1%	91,911	85,956	-6.5%	2.1%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	31,784	34,557	8.7%	59,821	63,842	6.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Other	13,523	51,609	281.6%	26,728	67,707	153.3%	0.6%	1.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**345,354**	**431,269**	**24.9%**	**687,236**	**878,083**	**27.8%**	**16.0%**	**18.0%**
Natural Gas	211,009	252,467	19.6%	425,691	504,660	18.6%	9.9%	10.3%
Coal	99,430	150,057	50.9%	187,454	307,934	64.3%	4.4%	6.3%
Electricity	20,579	23,322	13.3%	49,660	51,713	4.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Other	14,336	5,423	-62.2%	24,430	13,776	-43.6%	0.6%	0.3%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**248,746**	**233,348**	**-6.2%**	**479,711**	**462,838**	**-3.5%**	**11.1%**	**9.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	30,445	29,729	-2.4%	55,600	61,720	11.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	52,586	41,364	-21.3%	96,604	78,255	-19.0%	2.2%	1.6%
Other	165,715	162,254	-2.1%	327,506	322,863	-1.4%	7.6%	6.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,798**	**38,385**	**-5.9%**	**78,622**	**79,792**	**4.1%**	**1.8%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**14,895**	**10,281**	**-31.0%**	**31,941**	**18,472**	**-42.2%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**237,594**	**226,778**	**-4.6%**	**442,802**	**469,218**	**6.0%**	**10.3%**	**9.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,250,532**	**2,483,961**	**10.4%**	**4,302,998**	**4,890,593**	**13.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**504,989**	**592,577**	**17.3%**	**930,292**	**1,101,759**	**18.4%**	**33.2%**	**34.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	313,722	395,341	26.0%	578,579	721,188	24.6%	20.6%	22.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	13,470	14,637	8.7%	24,599	28,672	16.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	35,633	33,640	-5.6%	64,178	62,259	-3.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	68,540	58,693	-14.4%	117,454	111,105	-5.4%	4.2%	3.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	57,334	62,548	9.1%	109,593	121,987	11.3%	3.9%	3.9%
Other	16,289	27,718	70.2%	35,889	56,549	57.6%	1.3%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**143,539**	**175,488**	**22.3%**	**289,893**	**358,814**	**23.8%**	**10.3%**	**11.4%**
Pulp	46,597	61,484	31.9%	90,546	126,216	39.4%	3.2%	4.0%
Newsprint	27,229	29,688	9.0%	55,020	57,042	3.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	61,618	74,884	21.5%	129,064	155,620	20.6%	4.6%	4.9%
Other	8,095	9,431	16.5%	15,263	19,937	30.6%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**58,700**	**57,185**	**-2.6%**	**119,760**	**116,805**	**-2.5%**	**4.3%**	**3.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,683	4,413	19.8%	8,786	8,940	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	6,949	7,489	7.8%	14,477	15,490	7.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Other	48,068	45,284	-5.8%	96,497	92,376	-4.3%	3.4%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**29,978**	**31,333**	**4.5%**	**57,395**	**61,388**	**6.9%**	**2.0%**	**1.9%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,770	2,005	-27.6%	4,917	3,332	-32.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	13,526	17,880	32.2%	25,079	35,980	43.5%	0.9%	1.1%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	4,150	3,548	-14.5%	8,804	6,628	-24.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	9,532	7,901	-17.1%	18,595	15,428	-17.0%	0.7%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**35,983**	**71,653**	**99.1%**	**72,590**	**131,756**	**81.5%**	**2.6%**	**4.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	952	32,006	3262.9%	2,686	55,108	1951.8%	0.1%	1.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,597	4,307	-6.3%	9,741	7,970	-18.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	23,612	26,515	11.4%	44,603	49,867	11.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Other	6,622	8,825	33.3%	15,560	18,811	20.9%	0.6%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**252,680**	**287,641**	**13.8%**	**513,473**	**585,322**	**14.0%**	**18.3%**	**18.5%**
Natural Gas	211,009	252,467	19.6%	425,691	504,660	18.6%	15.2%	16.0%
Coal	6,857	6,472	-5.6%	13,946	15,297	9.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Electricity	20,579	23,322	13.3%	49,660	51,713	4.1%	1.8%	1.6%
Other	14,214	5,379	-62.2%	24,176	13,652	-43.5%	0.9%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**179,424**	**179,690**	**0.1%**	**367,220**	**351,230**	**-4.4%**	**13.1%**	**11.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	26,724	25,958	-2.9%	50,118	50,024	-0.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	35,613	31,742	-10.9%	65,698	58,927	-10.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Other	117,087	121,990	4.2%	251,405	242,279	-3.6%	9.0%	7.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**37,612**	**36,062**	**-4.1%**	**69,949**	**75,203**	**7.5%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,380**	**6,787**	**-49.3%**	**29,851**	**13,754**	**-53.9%**	**1.1%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**178,329**	**178,752**	**0.2%**	**351,817**	**359,645**	**2.2%**	**12.6%**	**11.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,434,593**	**1,617,167**	**12.7%**	**2,802,240**	**3,155,657**	**12.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**118,772**	**112,095**	**-5.6%**	**238,804**	**215,359**	**-9.1%**	**44.6%**	**38.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	98,702	78,237	-20.7%	185,101	155,256	-16.1%	34.8%	27.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	2	11	424.3%	2	11	424.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,725	1,825	5.8%	3,996	3,097	-22.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Other Panel Products	3,555	2,340	-34.2%	8,161	4,433	-45.7%	1.5%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,702	8,502	-2.3%	16,376	15,433	-5.8%	3.1%	2.7%
Other	6,087	21,181	248.0%	23,168	37,129	60.3%	4.4%	6.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**38,372**	**27,067**	**-29.5%**	**70,444**	**50,483**	**-28.3%**	**13.3%**	**9.0%**
Pulp	27,174	20,253	-25.5%	49,497	38,549	-22.1%	9.3%	6.8%
Newsprint	8,865	5,502	-37.9%	15,520	9,359	-39.7%	2.9%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,183	1,033	-52.7%	4,595	2,040	-55.6%	0.9%	0.4%
Other	151	269	78.4%	833	536	-35.7%	0.2%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**9,940**	**11,670**	**16.6%**	**18,274**	**19,069**	**17.2%**	**3.1%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	317	915	188.7%	1,119	1,386	23.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	84	63	-25.6%	168	104	-38.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	9,438	10,692	13.3%	14,987	17,579	17.3%	2.8%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,026**	**5,319**	**-33.7%**	**13,621**	**11,517**	**-14.8%**	**2.5%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,972	3,067	-22.8%	5,914	6,423	8.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,303	416	-68.1%	2,176	884	-59.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	61	65	7.1%	192	225	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2,690	1,770	-34.2%	5,238	3,985	-23.9%	1.0%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**82,794**	**103,244**	**24.7%**	**117,900**	**174,173**	**47.7%**	**22.2%**	**30.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	44,577	23,877	-46.4%	44,577	50,944	14.3%	8.4%	9.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,556	8,508	53.1%	10,368	17,461	68.4%	2.0%	3.1%
Unwrought Aluminium	26,651	32,934	23.6%	55,439	62,682	13.4%	10.4%	11.2%
Unwrought Zinc	654	523	-19.9%	937	971	3.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	5,356	37,402	598.3%	6,579	41,915	537.1%	1.2%	7.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**10,194**	**28,928**	**184.1%**	**51,448**	**68,566**	**33.3%**	**9.7%**	**12.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	10,092	26,919	166.7%	51,276	68,522	33.6%	9.7%	12.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	102	10	-90.5%	172	44	-74.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**5,721**	**3,781**	**-33.9%**	**8,164**	**7,069**	**-13.2%**	**1.5%**	**1.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	545	572	4.9%	649	1,369	110.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	985	548	-44.3%	1,752	1,023	-41.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	4,191	2,661	-36.5%	5,763	4,697	-18.5%	1.1%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**325**	**243**	**-25.2%**	**625**	**416**	**-33.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**182**	**1,041**	**473.6%**	**271**	**1,159**	**327.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,396**	**7,279**	**-22.5%**	**15,767**	**15,453**	**-2.0%**	**3.0%**	**2.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**283,622**	**298,658**	**5.3%**	**531,219**	**583,284**	**9.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**24,595**	**26,797**	**9.0%**	**41,252**	**44,831**	**8.7%**	**15.3%**	**13.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	22,913	23,404	2.1%	36,887	37,396	1.4%	13.7%	10.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	292	441	50.8%	553	606	9.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	481	685	42.5%	1,633	2,343	43.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Other Panel Products	133	41	-69.2%	156	79	-49.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	254	326	28.5%	416	437	5.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	522	1,901	264.2%	1,607	3,970	147.0%	0.6%	1.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**61,122**	**51,040**	**-16.5%**	**120,207**	**110,264**	**-8.3%**	**44.6%**	**32.0%**
Pulp	55,732	44,680	-19.8%	109,551	99,065	-9.6%	40.7%	28.8%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,363	6,291	17.3%	10,588	11,101	4.8%	3.9%	3.2%
Other	26	69	163.3%	68	99	46.6%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,432**	**1,891**	**-22.3%**	**4,063**	**4,885**	**20.2%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	110	0	-100.0%	145	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Vegetables	60	265	338.1%	66	657	895.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	2,261	1,626	-28.1%	3,852	4,228	9.8%	1.4%	1.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,565**	**4,444**	**-20.2%**	**9,284**	**9,206**	**-0.8%**	**3.4%**	**2.7%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	690	841	21.8%	945	1,243	31.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	821	1,771	115.9%	1,642	2,996	82.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	3,901	1,754	-55.0%	6,305	4,551	-27.8%	2.3%	1.3%
Other	153	78	-49.2%	393	416	6.0%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**2,548**	**5,279**	**107.2%**	**9,911**	**19,167**	**93.4%**	**3.7%**	**5.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,814	4,670	157.4%	8,383	18,450	120.1%	3.1%	5.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	189	142	-24.8%	303	210	-30.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	545	467	-14.3%	1,225	507	-58.6%	0.5%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**34,349**	**44,257**	**NA**	**34,349**	**98,105**	**NA**	**12.8%**	**28.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	34,349	44,256	28.8%	34,349	98,103	185.6%	12.8%	28.5%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	NA	0	3	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**23,296**	**20,520**	**-11.9%**	**39,420**	**43,685**	**10.8%**	**14.6%**	**12.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,017	701	-31.0%	1,865	5,473	193.4%	0.7%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	4,230	3,221	-23.9%	6,823	5,005	-26.6%	2.5%	1.5%
Other	18,049	16,598	-8.0%	30,732	33,207	8.1%	11.4%	9.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**851**	**679**	**-20.3%**	**1,554**	**1,289**	**-17.1%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**868**	**1,677**	**93.2%**	**1,147**	**2,617**	**128.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,123**	**5,405**	**5.5%**	**8,181**	**10,229**	**25.0%**	**3.0%**	**3.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**160,750**	**161,988**	**0.8%**	**269,368**	**344,279**	**27.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

3

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

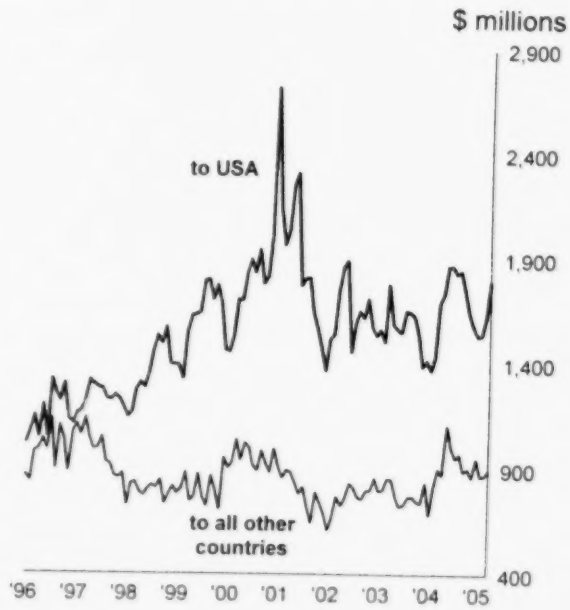
Ministry of
Management Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
May 2005
Issue: 05-03

Exports ◆ March 2005

- The value of BC origin exports expanded 10.1% in the first quarter of 2005 compared to the same period a year earlier. Higher commodity prices, particularly for metals and energy products, are driving the increase.
- Exports of metallic mineral products are up 61.2% in the first three months of 2005 compared to the first quarter of 2004. The value of molybdenum shipments has almost quadrupled (+299.0%), which has vaulted it ahead of exports of both aluminum and zinc. There has also been a strong demand for copper ores and concentrates as exports of that commodity have risen 78.7%.
- Shipments of energy products have climbed 25.7% in the first quarter of 2005, mainly on the strength of a 50.5% jump in shipments of coal and an 18.7% rise in exports of natural gas. The value of electricity transmissions to international destinations also experienced strong growth (+11.1%). While the rise in coal exports was due to both increased demand and price inflation, the increase in electricity and natural gas exports was entirely due to a jump in prices as quantities shipped actually fell.
- The forest sector continued to see mixed results as exports of solid wood products increased 8.5%, but shipments of pulp and paper products dropped 4.7%.
- Shipments of machinery and equipment edged down 1.0% in the first quarter. A 10.6% boost in exports of motor vehicles and parts was offset by a 17.0% decline in shipments of electrical, electronic and communications equipment.
- With the exception of Hong Kong (-15.6%), BC origin exports to most Asian destinations have increased significantly in the first quarter, particularly to India (+156.3%) and China (+29.2%).
- Exports to the United States (+10.3%), the European Union (+13.0%) and the Pacific Rim (+8.4%) all experienced strong growth in the first quarter.

Shipments of energy and metal products are driving up total BC origin exports

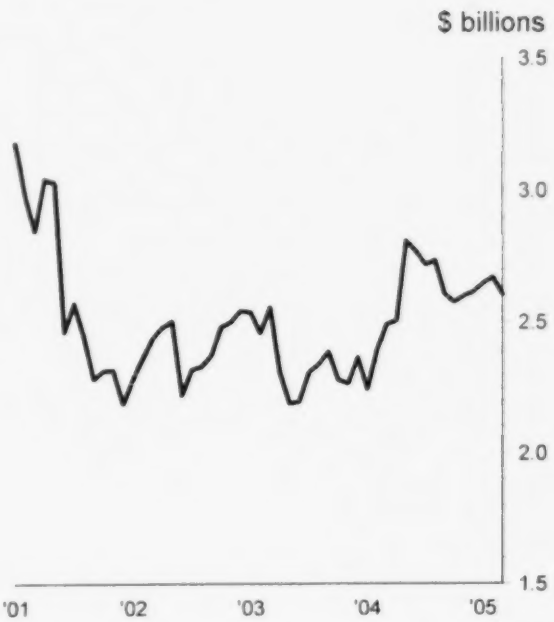


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality slumped 2.5% in March as exports of forest sector (-2.1%) and industrial & consumer products (-6.3%) reversed course from increases in the last few months.
- Shipments to the United States edged down 0.5% as growth in exports of energy (+6.3%) and machinery, equipment and automobiles (+1.6%) was not enough to offset losses in other commodity groups.

BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) slipped in March



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Mar 2003	209	567	1,030	334	416	2,555	1,747
Apr	193	380	972	329	438	2,312	1,459
May	178	373	936	324	380	2,191	1,475
Jun	181	409	937	316	352	2,196	1,522
Jul	195	412	979	315	405	2,307	1,571
Aug	187	418	1,003	312	419	2,340	1,571
Sep	192	415	1,050	308	421	2,385	1,593
Oct	162	397	1,042	308	370	2,278	1,535
Nov	167	310	1,061	296	432	2,266	1,471
Dec	212	357	1,035	318	442	2,364	1,543
Jan 2004	170	330	1,032	307	404	2,243	1,503
Feb	181	345	1,082	328	457	2,393	1,508
Mar	189	362	1,172	318	450	2,491	1,629
Apr	185	334	1,180	313	492	2,504	1,648
May	190	423	1,315	347	533	2,807	1,762
Jun	205	376	1,340	349	500	2,769	1,803
Jul	200	403	1,256	352	507	2,718	1,780
Aug	196	394	1,265	342	536	2,732	1,752
Sep	196	318	1,247	337	506	2,604	1,707
Oct	209	347	1,175	343	500	2,575	1,664
Nov	211	433	1,110	345	500	2,599	1,673
Dec	187	446	1,130	322	529	2,613	1,692
Jan 2005	188	437	1,139	332	551	2,647	1,709
Feb	182	436	1,160	327	566	2,670	1,756
Mar	170	439	1,135	330	530	2,605	1,747

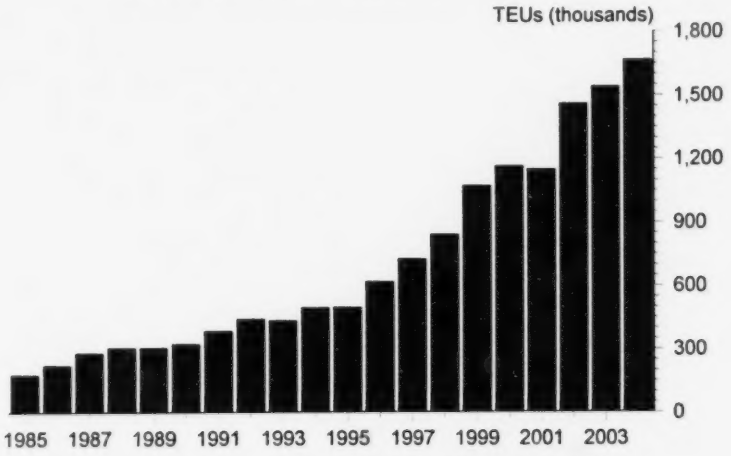
Any BC Port in a Trade Storm

Burgeoning trade with Asia has put stress on British Columbia's sea ports and transportation systems, which has spurred port expansion both in Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The process has already begun in Vancouver with the recent arrival of three new cranes, which have substantially bolstered the Port of Vancouver's capacity for handling container cargo. Over the last decade, there has been a significant increase in the use of containers to ship goods, which is reflected in the expansion in containerised cargo traffic at the Port of Vancouver. From 1994 to 2004, containerised cargo moving through the Port of Vancouver more than tripled from 494,000 to 1,665,000 **TEUs**.[1]

High volumes of commodity shipments have put a strain on the capacity of BC's sea ports

TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit)
Standard measure of container traffic based on the length of a container (e.g., a 40-foot container would be 2 TEUs)

Containerised cargo traffic at the Port of Vancouver has skyrocketed in the last decade



Source: InterVISTAS Consulting Inc. (using Port of Vancouver statistics)

The volume of containerised cargo moving through the Port of Vancouver has more than tripled in the last decade and has increased 835% since 1985

The move towards containerised cargo, particularly with respect to goods shipped to and from Asia, is the impetus behind expansion efforts in Prince Rupert as well. Plans for a new container port facility in Prince Rupert were recently announced that would allow the port to annually process up to two million TEUs of cargo by 2009. This compares to the Port of Vancouver's capacity of 1.8 million TEUs in 2004 (i.e., before the addition of the new cranes). The container port will be built in two phases with a 500,000 TEU capacity in place by next year and a further 1.5 million TEU by 2009. The combined federal-provincial funding for the port expansion also includes money for upgrades to rail transportation. This project is a huge boon to the north coast city and should give the Port of Prince Rupert "superport" status.

The Port of Prince Rupert has received the go ahead to build a container facility

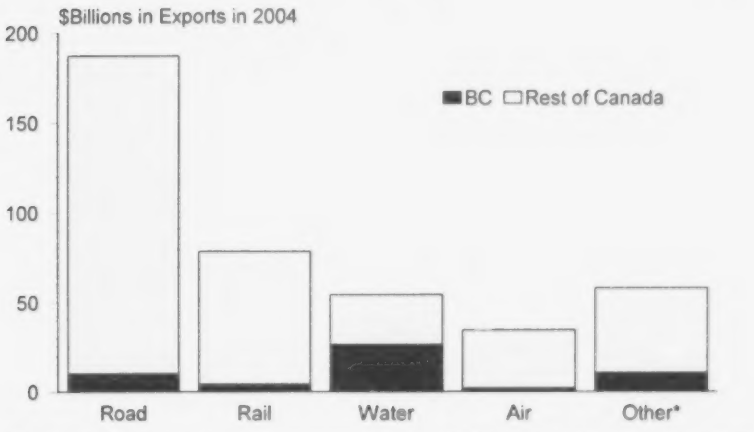
The expansion of BC sea ports is key to maintaining the economic health of not only British Columbia, but also Canada as a whole.

---

[1] InterVISTAS Consulting Inc., *Port of Vancouver Economic Impact Update*, April 2005.

In 2004, 11.3% of Canadian international commodity shipments were transported through BC customs ports (13.0% of all Canadian exports and 9.3% of imports into the country). However, for those goods shipped over water, the percentage jumped to 32.8%. BC sea ports were particularly important for exports (48.6% of Canadian goods transported over water were shipped from BC sea ports), but less so for imports (19.3%). Imports are far more likely to enter BC via truck (47.0%) compared to exports leaving the province (19.3%).

Almost half of Canadian exports shipped over water exit the country through BC ports

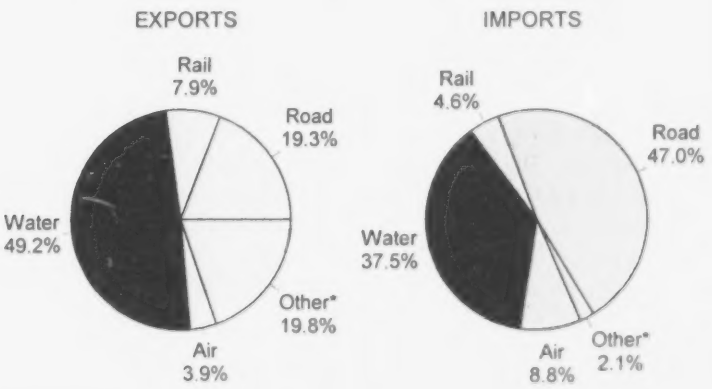


Source: Statistics Canada

*Other = power lines and pipelines

BC's sea ports handle about half of all Canadian exports shipped by boat

The mode of transport of goods via BC ports in 2004 differed significantly for exports vs. imports



Source: Statistics Canada
(based on value of exports)

*Other = power lines and pipelines

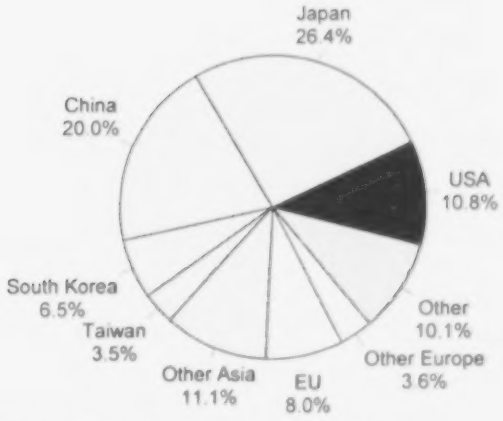
A higher percentage of goods exported through BC travel by boat compared to commodities imported into the province

The mode of transport of goods imported into BC has been fairly consistent over the last decade; however, there has been a shift in the mode of transport of exported goods. The significant rise in exports of natural gas and electricity to the United States over the last few years has resulted in a change from water-based transport

to "other" modes of transport (i.e., power lines and pipelines). As such, the share of exports transported over water has declined from 61.9% of all exports shipped through BC customs ports in 1994, to only 49.2% in 2004. However, that does not imply that exports shipped by boat have fallen. In fact, the total value of Canadian goods shipped through BC sea ports has climbed 28.5% over the last decade.

The mode of transport of an exported good depends mainly on the type of commodity being shipped and the intended destination. For example, the majority of goods destined for the United States are transported by truck or train. In general, transporting cargo by boat is much cheaper than flying the goods to their destination, which is why most goods exported to destinations overseas are shipped over water. The influence of the expanding Asian market can be seen clearly in the breakdown of exports transported over water by destination. Canadian commodity exports to Japan (26.4%), China (20.0%) and South Korea (6.5%) together comprised over half of all shipments through BC sea ports in 2004. Overall, more than two-thirds of Canadian goods shipped through BC sea ports were headed to Asian destinations.

Most exports of Canadian goods shipped over water through BC ports in 2004 were destined for Asia



Source: Statistics Canada (based on value of exports)

In 2004, over two-thirds of exported goods moved through BC sea ports were destined for Asia

With BC's location on the West Coast, it is not surprising that most of the goods travelling to and from Asian countries are shipped through this province. In terms of travel time, all of BC's major sea ports are closer to Asian ports compared to their American competitors.

British Columbia has a strong maritime presence with 135 private and public ports including six Canada Port Authorities that are under federal jurisdiction.[2]

[2] Ministry of Small Business and Economic Development, Ministry of Transportation, *British Columbia Ports Strategy*, March 2005.

Port of Vancouver

The Port of Vancouver is one of the six Canada Port Authorities in the province and is by far the largest of BC's sea ports. It is also the busiest port in the country with 67.9 million tonnes of goods handled by the port in 2003 (including 1.9 million tonnes of domestic cargo).[3] That compares to only 43.7 million tonnes for the second busiest port, Come-By-Chance in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, in terms of international cargo, Vancouver was even more dominant, handling over a fifth (21.5%) of all cargo going to or coming from international locales. The 66.1 million tonnes of international cargo handled at the Port of Vancouver dwarfed the 24.4 million tonnes cleared through Come-By-Chance.

The Port of Vancouver is the busiest port in the country

According to a recent impact study prepared by InterVISTAS Consulting Inc., the Port of Vancouver directly employed 30,100 people in 2004 and generated an additional 39,100 indirect and induced jobs across the country. The study estimated that the Port directly contributed $1.8 billion in direct GDP, rising to $4.0 billion with indirect and induced impacts included. If accurate, these numbers certainly attest to the importance of the Port to the provincial economy.

Over three-quarters of maritime cargo moving through the Port of Vancouver is comprised of **bulk cargo** (77%). The most significant bulk commodity processed at the Port is coal, followed by grain, sulphur and potash. **Break bulk cargo** made up about 4% of the goods shipped through the Port of Vancouver in 2004. Forest products such as wood pulp and lumber account for most of the break bulk cargo shipped through Vancouver. Both bulk and break bulk cargo have been declining as a percent of total marine shipments through Vancouver as containerised cargo shipments have increased in popularity. Wood pulp and lumber are the top containerised commodities, comprising about a quarter of all containerised cargo shipped through Vancouver. The composition of container cargo is much more diverse than that of bulk and break bulk, which is a reflection of the ability to ship a variety of goods in the same container.

Bulk cargo
Dry or liquid cargo shipped without packaging (e.g., coal, grain)

Break bulk cargo
Cargo handled in individual units (e.g., rolls of newsprint)

Fraser River Port

The Fraser River Port is also a Canada Port Authority and is the second largest port in the province. The Fraser River Port Authority manages the southern arm of the Fraser River (the North Fraser Port Authority manages the northern arm and basically deals with domestic cargo only). In 2003, the Fraser River Port processed 7.7 million tonnes of domestic cargo and 5.9 million tonnes of international cargo, ranking it 12th in the country in terms of total tonnage handled.

[3] Statistics Canada, *Shipping in Canada - 2003*, cat. no. 54-205-XIE.

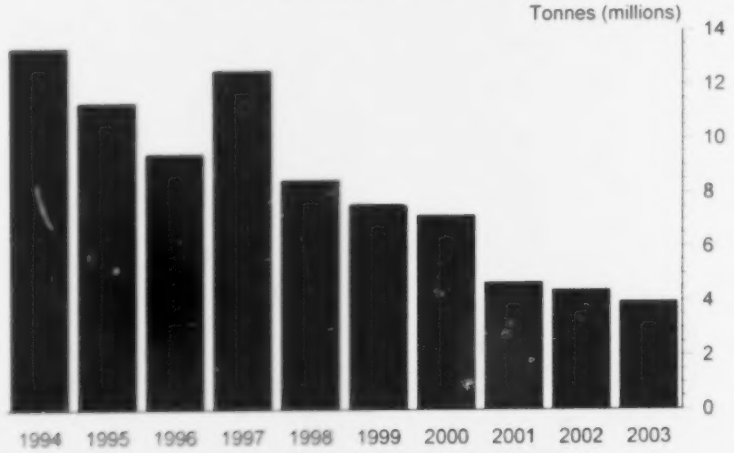
As with the Port of Vancouver, an increase in containerised cargo has contributed to the growth in activity at the Fraser River Port. Cargo shipped through the Port is weighted slightly in favour of exports (about 56% of cargo handled at the Port were exported goods, according to data from the Port Authority), which mainly consist of forest products, cement and general cargo. The main imported goods are general cargo, steel and automobiles. In fact, Fraser River is Canada's largest autoport. In 2004, the Port received 437,190 vehicles, which was one-quarter of all new vehicles sold in the country.[4] About 65% of these were transported into the country by ship, with the remainder arriving by rail.

The Fraser River Port is Canada's largest autoport

Port of Prince Rupert

The Port of Prince Rupert has suffered a series of setbacks over the last several years that have dropped it in status from the second busiest port in the province to third. The closure of the pulp mill in Prince Rupert and the northeast coal mines near Tumbler Ridge had a substantial impact on Port activity, as shipments of pulp and coal virtually ceased. At the same time those events were taking place, drought conditions in the Prairies reduced the volume of grain shipped through the Port. However, the Port is in line for a dramatic turnaround due to the commitment to build a container handling facility in Prince Rupert, which should allow the Port to reclaim number two status in the province.

The Port of Prince Rupert has suffered a substantial decline over the last decade



Source: Statistics Canada

The volume of cargo shipped through the Port of Prince Rupert has plummeted as a result of mill and mine closures

The explosive growth in trade with China has been the main driver for the Port's resurgence. Coal is once again flowing through the Port and the volume of that commodity will likely continue to expand as new mining ventures are established (or re-established) in the north eastern portion of the province in re-

[4] Korstrom, Glen, "Fraser Port keeps Canada's wheels rolling," *Business in Vancouver*, April 26-May 2, 2005, p. 16.

sponse to strong demand from China. Prince Rupert is in competition with nearby Kitimat for two projects that could also benefit the Port. The first is a pipeline from the Alberta tar sands that would transport oil to one of the two ports to be exported to markets overseas - likely in Asia. The second is a liquid natural gas (LNG) terminal that would become the conduit for LNG into North America from Pacific Rim sources.

Currently the Port of Prince Rupert ships mainly grain from the Prairies with a smattering of forest products and some coal and coke. Virtually all traffic going through the Port is one-way: exports leaving the country; however, that will change, particularly when the container facility is completed. The surge in imported goods from Asia has resulted in backlogs in the southern ports, not only in BC, but also in American ports such as Seattle and Los Angeles. This has importers looking for alternative routes and Prince Rupert is the likely candidate, particularly once it has the ability to process containerised cargo.

Prince Rupert offers an alternative to importers dealing with backlogs at clogged southern ports

Prince Rupert's main advantage over other ports on the west coast of North America is its proximity to Asian markets. Shipping through Prince Rupert could reduce delivery time by up to an entire day due to the shorter marine distance and a convenient rail link. The Port also boasts the deepest harbour in North America enabling it to deal with the largest ships in the world and it has the added advantage of being ice-free year round.

Port of Kitimat

The Port of Kitimat has more or less all the same advantages as Prince Rupert (deep sea, ice-free year round, closer to Asia than Vancouver, good rail ties) with the exception that it is not right on the ocean, but rather has ocean access through the Douglas Channel. Kitimat is the province's largest private port and ranks fourth among all BC ports in terms of total tonnage of international cargo. Most of the goods exported through the Port are derived from local industry: Aluminum from the Alcan smelter, kraft paper from the Eurocan pulp and paper mill, ammonia and methanol from the Methanex operations. The Port of Kitimat also handles significant volumes of imported goods. One of the key advantages in terms of imported cargo is that the rail transportation network from Kitimat is being used at well under capacity (this is true for Prince Rupert as well), which means that the bottlenecks currently plaguing the southern ports should not be a problem in the north.

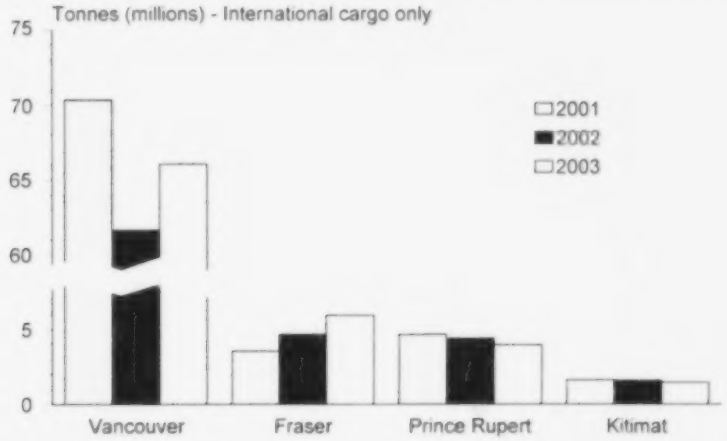
The Port of Kitimat is BC's largest private port and has all the same advantages as Prince Rupert

The economic boom in Asia is driving port expansion in BC

The booming Chinese economy and the corresponding influx of manufactured goods from that country as well as the strong demand for raw materials to feed the Chinese industrial machine have put pressure on BC's ports and transportation system. The top four sea ports in BC for shipping international goods already

handle 90 percent of international commodity shipments through BC and 25 percent of national shipments. The growing presence of China and the rest of Asia in the global economy will likely boost BC's share of national marine trade even further. While BC's northern ports, such as Prince Rupert and Kitimat, have been slower to benefit from the incoming tide of Asian trade, major projects such as the container port, the LNG facility and the pipeline should prove to be a substantial economic benefit for those ports and for northern BC in general. The Greater Vancouver area ports should also reap significant gains from rising trade with Asia and the Port of Vancouver's status as Canada's busiest port will likely become even more pronounced.

BC's southern ports have been quicker to see a turnaround compared to the main ports in the north



Source: Statistics Canada

The Port of Vancouver is BC's primary port, but Fraser River, Prince Rupert and Kitimat are also significant ports for international cargo

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe*
(released February 2003)

02-11 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade*
(released January 2003)

02-10 *Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn*
(released December 2002)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	25,449	19,672	-22.7%	71,870	75,233	4.7%	337,032	302,431	339,980
Germany	33,700	32,039	-4.9%	83,392	99,348	19.1%	320,907	364,273	415,512
People's Republic of China	97,560	145,015	48.6%	264,081	341,264	29.2%	756,299	907,770	1,300,625
Hong Kong	24,257	22,044	-9.1%	63,981	53,983	-15.6%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	47,080	37,193	-21.0%	111,221	120,304	8.2%	339,336	428,132	482,131
Japan	322,341	305,421	-5.2%	853,555	868,493	1.8%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,801,592
South Korea	55,694	57,474	3.2%	198,426	224,438	13.1%	725,080	772,125	913,825
India	10,125	14,005	38.3%	25,285	64,817	156.3%	120,455	110,093	134,053
Australia	26,484	17,531	-33.8%	49,267	42,156	-14.4%	187,349	200,826	223,329
Mexico	19,715	25,881	31.3%	57,574	66,970	16.3%	79,009	107,285	199,304
United States	1,689,834	1,793,632	6.1%	4,491,900	4,952,400	10.3%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,249
other	239,559	223,406	-6.7%	624,087	682,868	9.4%	2,230,832	2,377,418	2,855,818
Total International Exports	**2,591,799**	**2,693,312**	**3.9%**	**6,894,637**	**7,592,275**	**10.1%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,048,095**
1) Western Europe	171,627	151,237	-11.9%	449,879	502,179	11.6%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,178,516
2) Eastern Europe	3,326	3,288	-1.2%	8,888	14,617	64.4%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	45,745	55,505	21.3%	104,483	135,584	29.8%	398,337	402,792	479,587
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,187	2,874	-9.8%	13,835	11,800	-14.7%	44,318	65,433	54,891
5) South America	37,043	14,351	-61.3%	94,278	73,478	-22.1%	221,222	281,172	318,900
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	9,885	6,866	-30.5%	26,792	21,826	-18.5%	59,833	64,728	91,843
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	626,051	646,612	3.3%	1,661,993	1,802,351	8.4%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,558,436
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	303,710	341,190	12.3%	808,438	933,858	15.5%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,756,844
9) Middle East	15,552	28,565	83.7%	50,540	57,693	14.2%	184,943	207,976	248,259
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.0%	0.7%		1.0%	1.0%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	1.2%		1.2%	1.3%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.8%	5.4%		3.8%	4.5%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.9%	0.8%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.8%	1.4%		1.6%	1.6%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.4%	11.3%		12.4%	11.4%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	2.1%	2.1%		2.9%	3.0%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.5%		0.4%	0.9%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	1.0%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.8%	1.0%		0.8%	0.9%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	65.2%	66.6%		65.2%	65.2%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	9.2%	8.3%		9.1%	9.0%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.6%	5.6%		6.5%	6.6%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.8%	2.1%		1.5%	1.8%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.4%	0.5%		1.4%	1.0%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.4%	0.3%		0.4%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.2%	24.0%		24.1%	23.7%		22.6%	23.4%	24.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.7%	12.7%		11.7%	12.3%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.6%	1.1%		0.7%	0.8%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**849,051**	**866,705**	**2.1%**	**2,112,511**	**2,292,075**	**8.5%**	**30.8%**	**30.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	571,107	593,453	3.9%	1,414,963	1,557,506	10.1%	20.5%	20.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,135	20,528	2.0%	45,893	50,385	9.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	43,009	41,578	-3.3%	113,343	110,248	-2.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Other Panel Products	100,698	67,544	-32.9%	228,073	184,077	-19.3%	3.3%	2.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	79,668	80,637	1.2%	207,507	220,726	6.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Other	34,433	62,965	82.9%	102,731	169,134	64.6%	1.5%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**436,548**	**382,237**	**-12.4%**	**1,198,963**	**1,142,585**	**-4.7%**	**17.4%**	**15.0%**
Pulp	245,105	224,358	-8.5%	695,118	641,996	-7.6%	10.1%	8.5%
Newsprint	57,896	50,567	-12.7%	158,800	157,080	-1.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	119,856	93,918	-21.6%	311,648	303,285	-2.7%	4.5%	4.0%
Other	13,690	13,395	-2.2%	33,397	40,224	20.4%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**118,884**	**128,422**	**8.2%**	**305,358**	**328,539**	**7.6%**	**4.4%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,288	6,356	48.3%	16,654	20,358	22.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	15,023	16,461	9.6%	36,169	36,213	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Other	99,354	105,605	6.3%	252,535	271,967	7.7%	3.7%	3.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**69,302**	**59,130**	**-14.7%**	**166,172**	**163,524**	**-1.6%**	**2.4%**	**2.2%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	16,124	12,077	-25.1%	29,308	24,629	-16.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,083	23,139	9.8%	51,866	68,874	32.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	9,260	5,490	-40.7%	26,963	18,788	-30.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	22,836	18,424	-19.3%	58,035	51,234	-11.7%	0.8%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**168,656**	**226,993**	**34.6%**	**443,883**	**715,671**	**61.2%**	**6.4%**	**9.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	59,376	68,636	15.6%	130,248	232,695	78.7%	1.9%	3.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	13,397	49,647	270.6%	39,293	156,776	299.0%	0.6%	2.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	52,454	50,022	-4.6%	144,366	135,978	-5.8%	2.1%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	30,853	36,440	18.1%	90,673	100,283	10.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	12,576	22,248	76.9%	39,305	89,939	128.8%	0.6%	1.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**382,607**	**439,360**	**21.2%**	**1,049,842**	**1,319,427**	**25.7%**	**15.2%**	**17.4%**
Natural Gas	206,987	246,486	19.1%	632,678	751,145	18.7%	9.2%	9.9%
Coal	123,656	160,184	29.5%	311,110	468,118	50.5%	4.5%	6.2%
Electricity	20,473	24,255	18.5%	70,134	77,953	11.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Other	11,490	8,435	-26.6%	35,921	22,211	-38.2%	0.5%	0.3%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**275,565**	**274,976**	**-0.2%**	**755,138**	**747,628**	**-1.0%**	**11.0%**	**9.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	31,386	34,280	9.2%	86,986	96,229	10.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	55,070	47,040	-14.6%	151,676	125,818	-17.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Other	189,109	193,656	2.4%	516,475	525,581	1.8%	7.5%	6.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**44,774**	**43,932**	**-1.9%**	**121,396**	**123,752**	**1.9%**	**1.8%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,340**	**11,259**	**-15.6%**	**45,281**	**29,757**	**-34.3%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**253,291**	**260,299**	**2.8%**	**696,094**	**729,318**	**4.8%**	**10.1%**	**9.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,591,799**	**2,693,312**	**3.9%**	**6,894,637**	**7,592,275**	**10.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**648,523**	**687,525**	**6.0%**	**1,578,795**	**1,788,512**	**13.3%**	**35.1%**	**36.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	405,693	464,561	14.5%	984,281	1,185,649	20.5%	21.9%	23.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	19,660	19,806	0.7%	44,258	48,478	9.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	40,070	37,720	-5.9%	104,248	99,999	-4.1%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	96,628	64,417	-33.3%	214,082	175,523	-18.0%	4.8%	3.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	67,465	70,675	4.8%	177,054	192,242	8.6%	3.9%	3.9%
Other	19,007	30,346	59.7%	54,871	86,622	57.9%	1.2%	1.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**172,573**	**174,519**	**1.1%**	**452,456**	**533,264**	**15.3%**	**10.3%**	**10.8%**
Pulp	50,445	61,856	22.6%	140,991	188,072	33.4%	3.1%	3.8%
Newsprint	27,062	26,613	-1.7%	82,082	83,655	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	84,643	74,931	-11.5%	213,707	230,485	7.9%	4.8%	4.7%
Other	10,422	11,119	6.7%	25,685	31,052	20.9%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**74,764**	**71,737**	**-4.0%**	**194,520**	**188,542**	**-3.1%**	**4.3%**	**3.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,298	4,525	37.2%	12,084	13,465	11.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	12,908	13,613	5.5%	27,385	29,103	6.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	58,558	53,599	-8.5%	155,051	145,975	-5.9%	3.5%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**48,752**	**38,887**	**-20.2%**	**105,142**	**100,265**	**-5.5%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,787	8,075	-36.9%	17,705	11,417	-35.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,210	18,033	-1.0%	43,289	54,014	24.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	5,263	2,968	-43.6%	14,066	9,595	-31.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	12,492	9,811	-21.5%	31,083	25,239	-18.8%	0.7%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**33,181**	**55,917**	**68.5%**	**105,771**	**185,694**	**75.6%**	**2.4%**	**3.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	990	13,610	1275.1%	3,676	66,757	1716.2%	0.1%	1.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,637	4,377	-22.3%	15,377	12,347	-19.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Unwrought Zinc	22,318	26,972	20.9%	66,921	76,839	14.8%	1.5%	1.6%
Other	4,237	10,958	158.6%	19,797	29,752	50.3%	0.4%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**247,537**	**302,753**	**22.3%**	**761,010**	**890,059**	**17.0%**	**16.9%**	**18.0%**
Natural Gas	206,987	246,486	19.1%	632,678	751,145	18.7%	14.1%	15.2%
Coal	8,650	23,875	176.0%	22,596	39,172	73.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Electricity	20,473	24,255	18.5%	70,134	77,953	11.1%	1.6%	1.6%
Other	11,426	8,137	-28.8%	35,602	21,789	-38.8%	0.8%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**203,207**	**206,447**	**1.6%**	**570,287**	**562,058**	**-1.4%**	**12.7%**	**11.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	27,305	29,385	7.6%	77,423	79,676	2.9%	1.7%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	34,079	37,662	10.5%	99,777	96,553	-3.2%	2.2%	1.9%
Other	141,822	139,400	-1.7%	393,087	385,830	-1.8%	8.8%	7.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,748**	**41,333**	**-1.0%**	**111,695**	**116,535**	**4.3%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**11,496**	**9,050**	**-21.3%**	**41,347**	**22,829**	**-44.8%**	**0.9%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**208,056**	**205,463**	**-1.2%**	**559,867**	**564,642**	**0.9%**	**12.5%**	**11.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,689,834**	**1,793,632**	**6.1%**	**4,491,900**	**4,952,400**	**10.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**140,485**	**120,297**	**-14.4%**	**377,289**	**335,346**	**-11.1%**	**44.2%**	**38.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	111,093	86,180	-22.4%	296,194	241,436	-18.5%	34.7%	27.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	2	11	424.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	2,040	1,892	-7.3%	6,037	4,989	-17.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Other Panel Products	3,556	2,760	-22.4%	11,717	7,193	-38.6%	1.4%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,950	8,148	-25.6%	27,326	23,587	-13.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Other	12,846	21,316	65.9%	36,014	58,129	61.4%	4.2%	6.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**39,521**	**28,726**	**-27.3%**	**109,965**	**79,210**	**-28.0%**	**12.9%**	**9.1%**
Pulp	29,137	22,815	-21.7%	78,633	61,364	-22.0%	9.2%	7.1%
Newsprint	8,246	3,993	-51.6%	23,765	13,352	-43.8%	2.8%	1.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,812	1,667	-8.0%	6,407	3,707	-42.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Other	327	251	-23.1%	1,159	787	-32.1%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,216**	**12,083**	**7.7%**	**27,485**	**31,155**	**13.4%**	**3.2%**	**3.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	656	879	33.9%	1,775	2,265	27.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	154	65	-57.9%	322	169	-47.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	10,406	11,139	7.0%	25,388	28,722	13.1%	3.0%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**6,317**	**6,459**	**2.2%**	**19,838**	**17,975**	**-9.4%**	**2.3%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,708	1,741	1.9%	7,623	8,165	7.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,110	1,635	47.3%	3,286	2,519	-23.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	76	113	47.4%	269	337	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	3,423	2,970	-13.2%	8,661	6,955	-19.7%	1.0%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**84,732**	**87,073**	**2.8%**	**202,632**	**261,246**	**28.9%**	**23.7%**	**30.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	45,840	35,237	-23.1%	90,417	86,181	-4.7%	10.6%	9.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,303	9,103	111.6%	14,671	26,565	81.1%	1.7%	3.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	31,764	36,154	13.8%	87,203	99,036	13.6%	10.2%	11.4%
Unwrought Zinc	633	531	-16.1%	1,570	1,501	-4.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	2,192	6,048	175.9%	8,771	47,962	446.9%	1.0%	5.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**26,999**	**39,422**	**46.0%**	**78,447**	**107,988**	**37.7%**	**9.2%**	**12.4%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	26,938	39,305	45.9%	78,214	107,827	37.9%	9.2%	12.4%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	61	117	92.6%	233	161	-30.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,551**	**6,560**	**44.2%**	**12,715**	**13,709**	**7.8%**	**1.5%**	**1.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	647	1,628	151.7%	1,296	2,996	131.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,566	416	-73.4%	3,317	1,439	-56.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	2,339	4,517	93.1%	8,102	9,273	14.5%	0.9%	1.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**265**	**401**	**50.9%**	**890**	**817**	**-8.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**560**	**708**	**26.5%**	**831**	**1,867**	**124.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**7,695**	**3,694**	**-52.0%**	**23,462**	**19,180**	**-18.2%**	**2.7%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**322,341**	**305,421**	**-5.2%**	**853,555**	**868,493**	**1.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**23,485**	**21,575**	**-8.1%**	**64,737**	**66,506**	**2.7%**	**14.8%**	**13.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	22,477	13,322	-40.7%	59,364	50,784	-14.5%	13.5%	10.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	277	360	29.9%	830	966	16.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	287	1,626	467.4%	1,920	3,969	106.7%	0.4%	0.8%
Other Panel Products	54	0	-99.7%	210	80	-62.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	357	658	84.5%	772	1,103	42.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	33	5,610	16725.3%	1,641	9,605	485.4%	0.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**61,388**	**47,192**	**-23.1%**	**181,595**	**157,457**	**-13.3%**	**41.4%**	**31.8%**
Pulp	55,443	41,047	-26.0%	164,994	140,112	-15.1%	37.7%	28.3%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,938	6,119	3.0%	16,527	17,220	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%
Other	7	26	258.0%	75	125	67.2%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,990**	**2,344**	**17.8%**	**6,053**	**7,228**	**19.4%**	**1.4%**	**1.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	NA	145	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	68	340	399.6%	134	997	643.6%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	1,922	2,004	4.3%	5,774	6,229	7.9%	1.3%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,124**	**3,494**	**-15.3%**	**13,409**	**12,701**	**-5.3%**	**3.1%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	869	886	1.9%	1,813	2,128	17.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	377	1,110	194.0%	2,019	4,106	103.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,761	1,445	-47.7%	9,066	5,996	-33.9%	2.1%	1.2%
Other	117	54	-54.1%	510	470	-7.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**4,899**	**5,912**	**20.7%**	**14,810**	**25,079**	**69.3%**	**3.4%**	**5.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,848	5,266	8.6%	13,231	23,716	79.2%	3.0%	4.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	116	NA	303	326	7.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	51	530	949.6%	1,276	1,037	-18.7%	0.3%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,482**	**31,524**	**-24.0%**	**75,831**	**129,630**	**70.9%**	**17.3%**	**26.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,482	31,520	-24.0%	75,831	129,623	70.9%	17.3%	26.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	4	NA	0	6	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**22,958**	**22,928**	**-0.1%**	**62,379**	**68,313**	**9.5%**	**14.2%**	**13.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	939	829	-11.7%	2,804	6,302	124.8%	0.6%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	4,201	2,218	-47.2%	11,026	6,985	-36.6%	2.5%	1.4%
Other	17,818	19,881	11.6%	48,550	55,025	13.3%	11.1%	11.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**870**	**723**	**-16.9%**	**2,423**	**2,012**	**-17.0%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**989**	**1,252**	**26.7%**	**2,136**	**3,870**	**81.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,631**	**12,215**	**84.2%**	**14,812**	**22,513**	**52.0%**	**3.4%**	**4.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**168,816**	**149,160**	**-11.6%**	**438,185**	**495,306**	**13.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

4

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

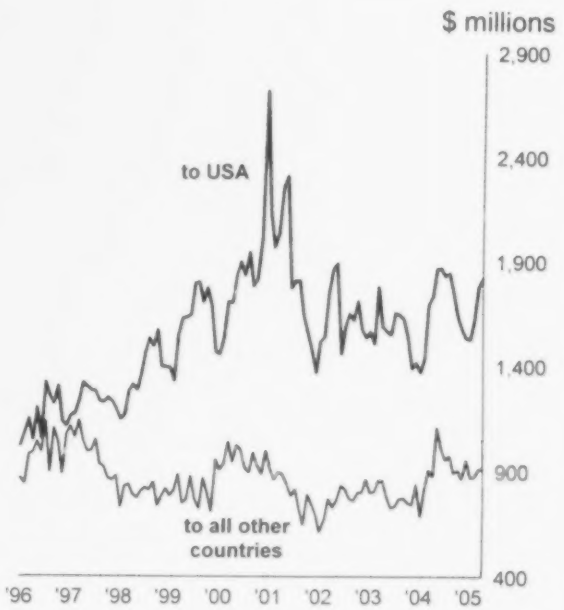
Ministry of
Management Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
June 2005
Issue: 05-04

Exports ◆ April 2005

- Through the first four months of 2005, the value of BC origin exports was 8.6% higher compared to the same period in 2004. The value of exports continues to be positively affected by strong commodity prices, particularly for metals and energy products.
- International shipments of metallic mineral products have increased 52.5% in the January to April period of 2005 compared to the same period a year earlier. The value of molybdenum exports has tripled (+203.4%), while shipments of copper ores and concentrates have risen 64.8%.
- Energy product exports have climbed 28.0% in the first four months of 2005, mainly on the strength of a 59.2% jump in shipments of coal and a 19.4% rise in exports of natural gas. However, electricity exports slipped 3.6%. The boost in natural gas exports was entirely due to price inflation as the quantity shipped actually declined. For coal, both price increases and rising demand contributed to the substantial increase. Declining electricity transmissions are likely a result of reduced supply available for export.
- The two main types of forest product exports continued to head in opposite directions as shipments of solid wood products were up 4.9%, but shipments of pulp and paper products dropped 5.7%. Pulp (-12.4%) was the main culprit driving the decline of pulp and paper as newsprint shipments increased 10.8%.
- Fish product exports have edged down 2.6% year-to-date in 2005. Rising shipments of whole salmon (+29.1%) were not enough to offset falling exports of processed salmon (-28.8%) and whole fish excluding salmon (-24.3%).
- Exports to India have soared, climbing 143.8% in the first four months of 2005. Other Asian destinations are also seeing more exports, including China (+11.8%), Hong Kong (+8.2%), Taiwan (+5.3%), Japan (+3.9%) and South Korea (+5.7%).

BC origin exports have experienced significant year-over-year increases

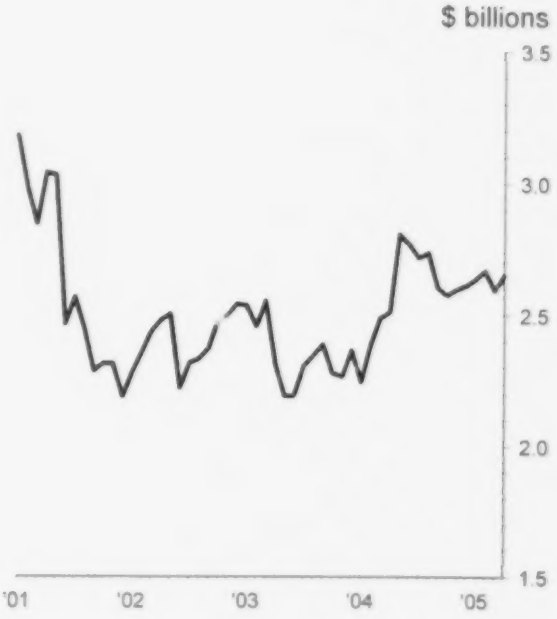


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality climbed 2.2% in April, mostly on the strength of a 9.6% rise in the value of energy exports. Forest sector exports dipped (-0.9%) for the second month in a row, but there was strong growth in shipments of machinery, equipment and automobiles (+4.2%).
- Exports to the United States rebounded (+1.2%) to recover all the ground lost in March. Energy (+3.3%), and machinery, equipment and automobiles (+5.0%) led the way.

BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) edged up in April



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Apr 2003	194	380	975	326	441	2,315	1,460
May	177	371	937	324	383	2,192	1,474
Jun	182	408	938	315	351	2,193	1,519
Jul	196	412	980	316	403	2,306	1,572
Aug	187	422	1,004	311	421	2,345	1,572
Sep	191	416	1,050	308	422	2,387	1,595
Oct	161	398	1,042	307	370	2,278	1,537
Nov	167	310	1,060	297	431	2,266	1,471
Dec	211	357	1,034	321	443	2,365	1,543
Jan 2004	169	332	1,030	308	405	2,244	1,504
Feb	181	344	1,080	329	454	2,387	1,505
Mar	190	360	1,168	321	449	2,488	1,629
Apr	186	335	1,188	307	494	2,511	1,653
May	190	420	1,317	346	534	2,807	1,760
Jun	205	375	1,341	349	499	2,769	1,801
Jul	200	402	1,257	350	508	2,717	1,779
Aug	196	398	1,265	342	535	2,736	1,753
Sep	196	318	1,247	338	505	2,605	1,708
Oct	208	348	1,175	342	501	2,575	1,665
Nov	211	433	1,108	346	500	2,598	1,673
Dec	186	445	1,129	323	529	2,612	1,690
Jan 2005	189	427	1,137	333	551	2,637	1,698
Feb	182	434	1,156	330	566	2,668	1,752
Mar	172	432	1,132	330	528	2,594	1,733
Apr	182	473	1,121	344	532	2,652	1,755

South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada

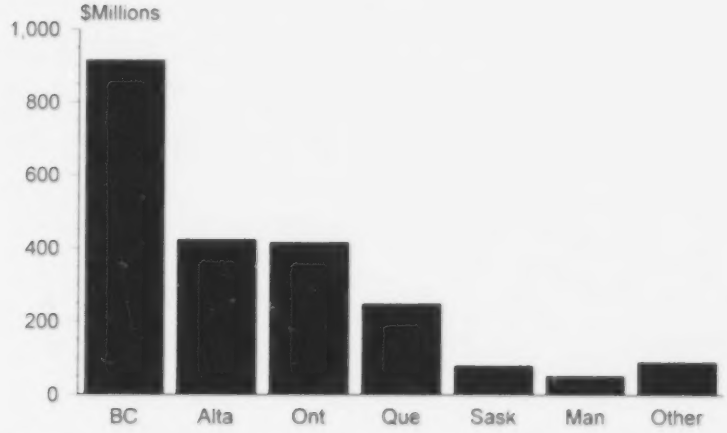
South Korea is aggressively pursuing free trade deals with more than 20 countries around the world, including Canada. Its goal is to have 15 agreements in place by the end of 2007. While this may be an overly optimistic target, South Korea already has an agreement with Chile and has signed a deal with Singapore that is almost ready for ratification. The free trade agreement with Chile sparked considerable controversy in South Korea and resulted in mass protests by South Korean farmers who feared the deal would hurt them. Nevertheless, one year later the agreement has proven a success for both countries with a significant boost in commodity trade going both ways.

South Korea is interested in developing a free trade agreement with Canada

South Korea's zeal for trade deals is mainly in response to the rapid economic growth of regional competitors, particularly China. The Chinese juggernaut has reduced South Korea's market share with many of its trading partners and the Koreans want to shore up their presence in the global market and fuel growth at home.

The Korean desire to strike a deal with Canada also fits into Canada's strategy of developing stronger relationships with emerging markets in Asia. There have already been two preliminary discussions between Canada and South Korea and the Koreans are pushing to fast track the process toward formal discussions regarding a free trade pact. Canada's abundance of natural resources makes it a perfect fit for South Korea, which has limited resources needed to fuel its industrial production.

BC was the origin of over 40 percent of Canadian commodity exports to South Korea in 2004



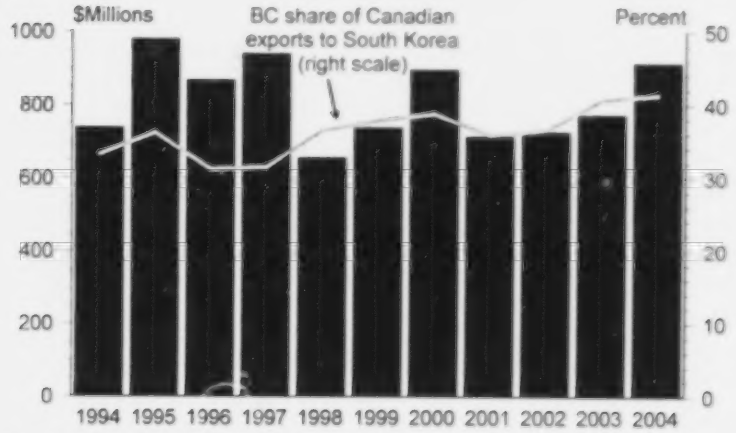
Source: Statistics Canada

Over 40 percent of Canadian exports to South Korea originate in British Columbia

British Columbia stands to gain the most of any province if a free trade agreement is reached with South Korea, as it is the primary source of Canadian commodity exports to that country. In 2004, 41.3% of all goods shipped from Canada to South Korea origi-

nated in BC. Second-ranked Alberta shipped 19.1% of total Canadian exports to South Korea, followed by Ontario at 18.7%. British Columbia's share has increased slightly over the last decade, even as the value of Canadian exports to South Korea declined. The so-called "Asian flu" had a significant impact on South Korea's trade with Canada and the level of exports from Canada has yet to fully recover. BC's exports were equally affected and, with the exception of a one-time jump in 2000, until recently they have remained well below the values recorded in the mid-nineties. In 2004, exports from BC to South Korea increased 18.4% over 2003 and exceeded $900 million for the first time since 1997. However, total Canadian exports are still well below the levels seen prior to the economic downturn in Asia.

BC origin exports to South Korea are finally starting to recover from the effects of the "Asian flu"



Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

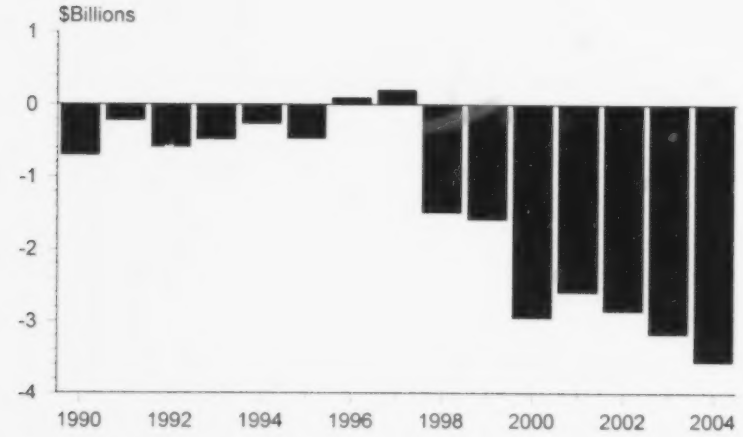
The onset of the "Asian flu" had a significant impact on Canadian exports to South Korea

Meanwhile, merchandise imports from South Korea have been growing, resulting in a substantial jump in Canada's trade deficit with that country. In 2004, the deficit climbed to almost $3.6 billion. In other words, Canada imported $3.6 billion more worth of goods to South Korea than it exported there.[1] Part of the reason why the pace of exports has not kept up to that of imports is the

[1] Note that this figure is likely overstated. Statistics Canada performed a trade reconciliation study that compared data reported by South Korea to that reported by Canada and found a substantial discrepancy [Bohatyretz, Sandra. (Nov. 2004). "Tiger by the Tail? Canada's Trade with South Korea." *Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 65-507-MIE* – no. 001]. Using Korean data on imports from Canada, Statistics Canada estimated that Canada's trade deficit with South Korea in 2002 was just under $2 billion, rather than the published figure of $2.9 billion. The discrepancy is likely due to a combination of factors, such as indirect trade (e.g., shipments travelling through the United States may incorrectly be classified as exports to the US instead of South Korea), export undercoverage or other reasons.

increasing competition from China and other regional competitors that has resulted in fewer opportunities for Canadian businesses.

Canada's merchandise trade deficit with South Korea has grown substantially since the onset of the "Asian flu"

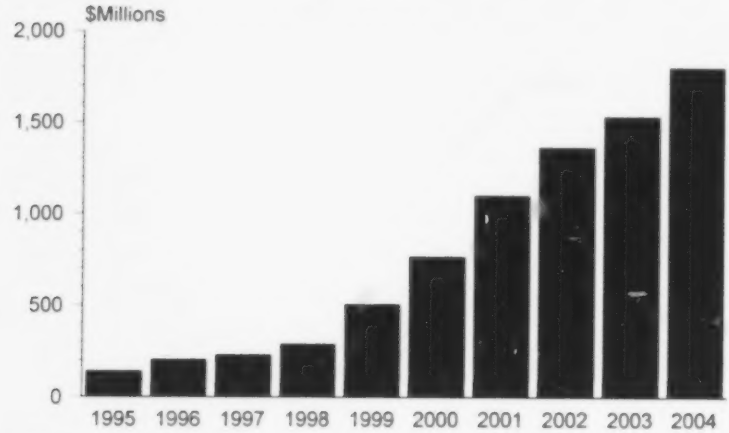


Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

Declining exports and growing imports have resulted in a massive rise in Canada's trade deficit with South Korea

However, the main driver of the rising trade deficit has been the growth in Canadian imports of South Korean automobiles and parts. In the last decade, automobile imports have skyrocketed by over 1,000 percent, rising from less than $179 million in 1995 to $1.8 billion in 2004. Vehicles and parts comprised 31% of Canada's total imports from South Korea in 2004. There were also significant imports of electrical machinery, equipment and parts, which represented a quarter (25%) of all imports from South Korea. Machinery and mechanical appliances (14%) ranked third.

Imports of vehicles and parts from South Korea have soared over the last decade, fuelling the increase in Canada's trade deficit with that country



Source: Statistics Canada

Imports of vehicles and parts are the main contributor to the rising trade deficit

The main exports to South Korea are natural resource products such as pulp, coal and metals. Chemicals, such as ethylene glycol

manufactured in Alberta are also a significant export. The top goods shipped from BC are coal, which comprised 25% of the total value exported from this province to South Korea in 2004, wood pulp (22%), aluminum and articles thereof (14%) and copper, zinc and molybdenum ores and concentrates (14%).

BC's main exports to South Korea are coal, wood pulp and metals

The Canadian government has identified traditional resources such as wood pulp, mineral fuels, agricultural products, shellfish and metals as areas where there are opportunities for growth in trade with South Korea, but there is also potential for more exports of value added goods, such as automobile parts and electrical machinery. Trade in services is another area where Canada can benefit from a free trade agreement. Currently, Canada has a significant, growing surplus in trade in services with South Korea. In 2002, Canada had a surplus of $435 million, which was largely composed of tourism services, although there was a significant commercial services surplus as well and exports of transportation services also exceeded imports.

Canada has a surplus in trade in services with South Korea

In addition to trade in goods and services, Canada and South Korea also have well-established investment ties. Canadian direct investment in South Korea amounted to $609 million in 2003, while South Korean investment in Canada was $280 million. These figures could expand with a trade agreement in place.

There are some roadblocks to overcome in order to come to an agreement on a free trade deal. Tariffs on Canadian agricultural goods and the current ban on imports of Canadian beef will be sticking points for Canada, while anti-dumping measures taken against Korean exports of steel products could prove to be a contentious issue for South Korea. However, both sides seem eager to make a deal, which should help move negotiations along. With competition for global markets getting more intense, it is in the best interest of both countries to make it happen.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe*
(released February 2003)

02-11 *Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade*
(released January 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	APRIL			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	30,143	21,542	-28.5%	102,014	97,413	-4.5%	337,032	302,431	339,980
Germany	33,400	33,459	0.2%	116,792	133,779	14.5%	320,907	364,273	415,512
People's Republic of China	120,604	88,013	-27.0%	384,685	430,242	11.8%	756,299	907,770	1,300,625
Hong Kong	17,177	33,261	93.6%	81,158	87,783	8.2%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	33,114	36,649	10.7%	144,335	152,053	5.3%	339,336	428,132	482,131
Japan	279,739	304,009	8.7%	1,133,294	1,176,978	3.9%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,801,592
South Korea	85,360	74,607	-12.6%	283,786	299,990	5.7%	725,080	772,125	913,825
India	5,263	8,178	55.4%	30,548	74,465	143.8%	120,455	110,093	134,053
Australia	17,743	11,661	-34.3%	67,009	54,224	-19.1%	187,349	200,826	223,329
Mexico	13,929	14,102	1.2%	71,502	81,329	13.7%	79,009	107,285	199,304
United States	1,731,708	1,819,830	5.1%	6,223,607	6,746,268	8.4%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,249
other	237,620	289,328	21.8%	861,707	979,687	13.7%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,855,818
Total International Exports	**2,605,800**	**2,734,638**	**4.9%**	**9,500,437**	**10,314,210**	**8.6%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,048,095**
1) Western Europe	169,196	218,802	29.3%	619,074	728,411	17.7%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,178,516
2) Eastern Europe	2,414	5,202	115.5%	11,302	19,918	76.2%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	32,200	28,490	-11.5%	136,683	164,493	20.3%	398,337	402,792	479,587
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	7,678	5,000	-34.9%	21,514	16,884	-21.5%	44,318	65,433	54,891
5) South America	14,970	36,418	143.3%	109,248	110,151	0.8%	221,222	281,172	318,900
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,775	10,134	168.5%	30,567	32,051	4.9%	59,833	64,728	91,843
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	608,111	580,522	-4.5%	2,270,104	2,385,989	5.1%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,558,436
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	328,372	276,513	-15.8%	1,136,811	1,209,011	6.4%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,756,844
9) Middle East	37,308	31,704	-15.0%	87,848	89,737	2.1%	184,943	207,976	248,259
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	1.2%	0.8%		1.1%	0.9%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	1.2%		1.2%	1.3%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	4.6%	3.2%		4.0%	4.2%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.7%	1.2%		0.9%	0.9%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.3%	1.3%		1.5%	1.5%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	10.7%	11.1%		11.9%	11.4%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	3.3%	2.7%		3.0%	2.9%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.2%	0.3%		0.3%	0.7%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.7%	0.4%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	0.5%		0.8%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	66.5%	66.5%		65.5%	65.4%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	9.1%	10.6%		9.1%	9.5%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.5%	8.0%		6.5%	7.1%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.2%	1.0%		1.4%	1.6%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	1.3%		1.1%	1.1%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.4%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.3%	21.2%		23.9%	23.1%		22.6%	23.4%	24.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	12.6%	10.1%		12.0%	11.7%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	1.4%	1.2%		0.9%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**874,086**	**837,188**	**-4.2%**	**2,986,598**	**3,131,484**	**4.9%**	**31.4%**	**30.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	587,252	580,014	-1.2%	2,002,215	2,137,729	6.8%	21.1%	20.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,732	21,675	4.5%	66,625	72,060	8.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	49,277	38,513	-21.8%	162,621	148,910	-8.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	93,236	69,056	-25.9%	321,310	253,143	-21.2%	3.4%	2.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	81,064	84,768	4.6%	288,571	305,603	5.9%	3.0%	3.0%
Other	42,526	43,162	1.5%	145,256	214,039	47.4%	1.5%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**410,344**	**375,591**	**-8.5%**	**1,609,307**	**1,518,288**	**-5.7%**	**16.9%**	**14.7%**
Pulp	260,463	194,862	-25.2%	955,581	836,858	-12.4%	10.1%	8.1%
Newsprint	42,393	65,798	55.2%	201,193	222,878	10.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	96,667	100,366	3.8%	408,315	403,656	-1.1%	4.3%	3.9%
Other	10,821	14,566	34.6%	44,218	54,896	24.1%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**118,994**	**125,828**	**5.7%**	**424,352**	**456,138**	**7.5%**	**4.5%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,204	5,707	78.1%	19,858	26,211	32.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	24,427	25,393	4.0%	60,596	61,616	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	91,363	94,726	3.7%	343,898	368,311	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**76,240**	**72,190**	**-5.3%**	**242,412**	**236,010**	**-2.6%**	**2.6%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	16,762	10,238	-38.9%	46,070	34,874	-24.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,407	28,212	20.5%	75,274	97,166	29.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	8,969	6,784	-24.4%	35,932	25,587	-28.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	27,101	26,956	-0.5%	85,136	78,383	-7.9%	0.9%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**170,916**	**221,755**	**29.7%**	**614,799**	**937,446**	**52.5%**	**6.5%**	**9.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	48,299	61,552	27.4%	178,544	294,247	64.8%	1.9%	2.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	25,683	40,357	57.1%	64,976	197,133	203.4%	0.7%	1.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	50,515	68,077	34.8%	194,881	204,055	4.7%	2.1%	2.0%
Unwrought Zinc	30,241	35,004	15.7%	120,915	135,286	11.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	16,178	16,767	3.6%	55,483	106,725	92.4%	0.6%	1.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**355,847**	**494,891**	**39.1%**	**1,405,689**	**1,798,605**	**28.0%**	**14.8%**	**17.4%**
Natural Gas	200,294	255,194	27.4%	832,972	994,240	19.4%	8.8%	9.6%
Coal	109,845	196,300	78.7%	420,955	670,164	59.2%	4.4%	6.5%
Electricity	25,925	25,953	0.1%	96,059	92,584	-3.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	19,782	17,445	-11.8%	55,703	41,618	-25.3%	0.6%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**251,811**	**281,198**	**11.7%**	**1,006,949**	**1,024,629**	**1.8%**	**10.6%**	**9.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	31,272	37,136	18.8%	118,259	133,185	12.6%	1.2%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	47,676	49,146	3.1%	199,352	177,076	-11.2%	2.1%	1.7%
Other	172,862	194,916	12.8%	689,338	714,368	3.6%	7.3%	6.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**42,378**	**44,534**	**5.1%**	**163,774**	**168,441**	**2.8%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**12,057**	**7,670**	**-36.4%**	**57,338**	**37,690**	**-34.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**293,127**	**273,795**	**-6.6%**	**989,221**	**1,005,479**	**1.6%**	**10.4%**	**9.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,605,800**	**2,734,638**	**4.9%**	**9,500,437**	**10,314,210**	**8.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q1 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**674,365**	**688,988**	**2.2%**	**2,253,160**	**2,477,478**	**10.0%**	**36.2%**	**36.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	426,938	464,311	8.8%	1,411,219	1,649,925	16.9%	22.7%	24.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,043	20,708	3.3%	64,301	69,186	7.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	45,359	36,959	-18.5%	149,608	136,966	-8.4%	2.4%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	89,217	64,814	-27.4%	303,299	240,337	-20.8%	4.9%	3.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	67,595	70,519	4.3%	244,649	262,788	7.4%	3.9%	3.9%
Other	25,213	31,678	25.6%	80,084	118,276	47.7%	1.3%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**165,804**	**177,991**	**7.4%**	**628,269**	**711,255**	**13.2%**	**10.1%**	**10.5%**
Pulp	52,798	56,477	7.0%	193,789	244,549	26.2%	3.1%	3.6%
Newsprint	26,947	30,373	12.7%	109,029	114,028	4.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	76,795	78,795	2.6%	290,502	309,280	6.5%	4.7%	4.6%
Other	9,264	12,346	33.3%	34,949	43,398	24.2%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**91,495**	**85,035**	**-7.1%**	**286,015**	**273,578**	**-4.3%**	**4.6%**	**4.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	2,368	4,290	81.2%	14,452	17,755	22.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	22,997	23,277	1.2%	50,382	52,380	4.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Other	66,130	57,468	-13.1%	221,181	203,444	-8.0%	3.6%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**48,852**	**40,221**	**-17.7%**	**154,994**	**140,484**	**-9.4%**	**2.5%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,495	5,576	-55.4%	30,199	16,991	-43.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,704	21,835	5.5%	63,992	75,849	18.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,250	2,738	-35.6%	18,316	12,334	-32.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	11,404	10,071	-11.7%	42,486	35,310	-16.9%	0.7%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**40,816**	**43,446**	**6.4%**	**146,587**	**229,140**	**56.3%**	**2.4%**	**3.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,963	6,592	10.5%	9,638	73,348	661.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,132	4,001	-22.0%	20,510	16,348	-20.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Unwrought Zinc	21,198	25,308	19.4%	88,119	102,147	15.9%	1.4%	1.5%
Other	8,523	7,545	-11.5%	28,320	37,297	31.7%	0.5%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**256,052**	**314,118**	**22.7%**	**1,017,062**	**1,182,717**	**16.3%**	**16.3%**	**17.5%**
Natural Gas	200,294	255,194	27.4%	832,972	994,240	19.4%	13.4%	14.7%
Coal	10,181	15,559	52.8%	32,777	54,731	67.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Electricity	25,925	25,953	0.1%	96,059	92,584	-3.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Other	19,652	17,413	-11.4%	55,254	41,163	-25.5%	0.9%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**189,408**	**215,694**	**13.9%**	**759,696**	**773,437**	**1.8%**	**12.2%**	**11.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	27,184	30,957	13.9%	104,607	110,329	5.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	34,456	39,025	13.3%	134,233	135,525	1.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Other	127,768	145,711	14.0%	520,856	527,583	1.3%	8.4%	7.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,178**	**40,934**	**1.9%**	**151,873**	**157,468**	**3.7%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**10,995**	**6,459**	**-41.3%**	**52,343**	**29,250**	**-44.1%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**213,743**	**206,944**	**-3.2%**	**773,610**	**771,461**	**-0.3%**	**12.4%**	**11.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,731,708**	**1,819,830**	**5.1%**	**6,223,607**	**6,746,268**	**8.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q1 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**140,742**	**86,661**	**-38.4%**	**518,031**	**423,244**	**-18.3%**	**45.7%**	**36.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	109,057	69,875	-35.9%	405,251	311,394	-23.2%	35.8%	26.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	7	38	476.7%	9	49	464.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	3,134	953	-69.6%	9,171	5,943	-35.2%	0.8%	0.5%
Other Panel Products	3,782	3,467	-8.3%	15,498	10,659	-31.2%	1.4%	0.9%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,864	8,899	-18.1%	38,190	32,545	-14.8%	3.4%	2.8%
Other	13,897	3,428	-75.3%	49,912	62,654	25.5%	4.4%	5.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**42,500**	**26,995**	**-36.5%**	**152,465**	**106,205**	**-30.3%**	**13.5%**	**9.0%**
Pulp	33,198	21,789	-34.4%	111,832	83,152	-25.6%	9.9%	7.1%
Newsprint	7,016	4,352	-38.0%	30,781	17,704	-42.5%	2.7%	1.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,089	713	-65.8%	8,496	4,420	-48.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Other	197	141	-28.6%	1,357	928	-31.6%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,975**	**15,479**	**29.3%**	**39,460**	**47,910**	**21.4%**	**3.5%**	**4.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	638	1,216	90.6%	2,413	3,626	50.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	133	54	-59.6%	454	222	-51.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	11,204	14,210	26.8%	36,592	44,061	20.4%	3.2%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**10,571**	**15,737**	**48.9%**	**30,409**	**33,764**	**11.0%**	**2.7%**	**2.9%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,346	2,895	115.2%	8,969	11,060	23.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,183	2,843	140.4%	4,469	5,387	20.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	173	314	81.4%	442	666	50.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	7,869	9,685	23.1%	16,530	16,650	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**51,196**	**115,596**	**125.8%**	**253,828**	**376,842**	**48.5%**	**22.4%**	**32.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	12,592	45,775	263.5%	103,009	131,956	28.1%	9.1%	11.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,403	25,716	1732.9%	16,074	52,281	225.3%	1.4%	4.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	31,969	34,884	9.1%	119,172	133,920	12.4%	10.5%	11.4%
Unwrought Zinc	0	512	NA	1,570	2,013	28.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	5,232	8,710	66.5%	14,003	56,672	304.7%	1.2%	4.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**12,083**	**30,908**	**155.8%**	**90,530**	**140,084**	**54.7%**	**8.0%**	**11.9%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	12,002	30,908	157.5%	90,216	139,923	55.1%	8.0%	11.9%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	81	0	-100.0%	314	161	-48.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**2,449**	**8,394**	**242.8%**	**15,184**	**22,605**	**49.1%**	**1.3%**	**1.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	426	1,480	245.9%	1,724	4,395	155.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	629	790	25.6%	3,947	2,362	-40.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	1,391	6,123	340.0%	9,493	15,848	66.9%	0.8%	1.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**304**	**248**	**-18.6%**	**1,195**	**1,064**	**-10.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**394**	**204**	**-48.2%**	**1,224**	**2,107**	**72.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**7,527**	**3,787**	**-49.7%**	**30,989**	**23,154**	**-25.3%**	**2.7%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**279,739**	**304,009**	**8.7%**	**1,133,294**	**1,176,978**	**3.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q1 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	APRIL			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**22,901**	**27,550**	**20.3%**	**87,638**	**94,224**	**7.5%**	**14.6%**	**13.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	21,207	23,593	11.3%	80,570	74,458	-7.6%	13.3%	10.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	310	711	129.4%	1,140	1,676	47.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	357	136	-61.9%	2,276	4,188	84.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Other Panel Products	37	143	281.0%	247	222	-10.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	730	767	5.1%	1,502	1,874	24.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Other	260	2,201	744.8%	1,901	11,805	521.0%	0.3%	1.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**66,909**	**71,610**	**7.0%**	**248,504**	**229,091**	**-7.8%**	**41.1%**	**31.8%**
Pulp	62,487	58,604	-6.2%	227,481	198,716	-12.6%	37.6%	27.6%
Newsprint	0	7,327	NA	0	7,327	NA	0.0%	1.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,402	5,651	28.4%	20,929	22,871	9.3%	3.5%	3.2%
Other	19	28	44.2%	94	177	88.2%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,107**	**2,125**	**0.9%**	**8,158**	**9,379**	**14.9%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	19	NA	145	19	-86.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	103	0	-99.6%	237	1,001	321.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	2,004	2,106	5.1%	7,777	8,358	7.5%	1.3%	1.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,605**	**4,421**	**22.6%**	**17,014**	**17,137**	**0.7%**	**2.8%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	610	653	7.0%	2,423	2,790	15.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	575	591	2.9%	2,594	4,697	81.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Salmon: Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	2,362	3,047	29.0%	11,428	9,043	-20.9%	1.9%	1.3%
Other	59	130	122.8%	569	607	6.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**12,723**	**1,824**	**-85.7%**	**27,532**	**26,913**	**-2.2%**	**4.5%**	**3.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	12,218	1,579	-87.1%	25,449	25,295	-0.6%	4.2%	3.5%
Unwrought Aluminium	201	136	-32.4%	503	462	-8.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	304	109	-64.0%	1,560	1,157	-26.8%	0.3%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**27,581**	**73,107**	**165.1%**	**103,412**	**207,294**	**100.5%**	**17.1%**	**28.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	27,581	73,096	165.0%	103,412	207,276	100.4%	17.1%	28.8%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	11	NA	0	18	15141.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**24,296**	**27,406**	**12.8%**	**86,677**	**97,467**	**12.4%**	**14.3%**	**13.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,295	764	-41.0%	4,099	7,085	72.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,419	2,660	-22.2%	14,445	10,154	-29.7%	2.4%	1.4%
Other	19,584	23,982	22.5%	68,133	80,228	17.8%	11.3%	11.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**780**	**1,160**	**48.6%**	**3,204**	**3,194**	**-0.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**354**	**784**	**121.6%**	**2,489**	**4,843**	**94.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,718**	**6,910**	**20.8%**	**20,530**	**29,887**	**45.6%**	**3.4%**	**4.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**166,975**	**216,897**	**29.9%**	**605,160**	**719,428**	**18.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

M67

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

5

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

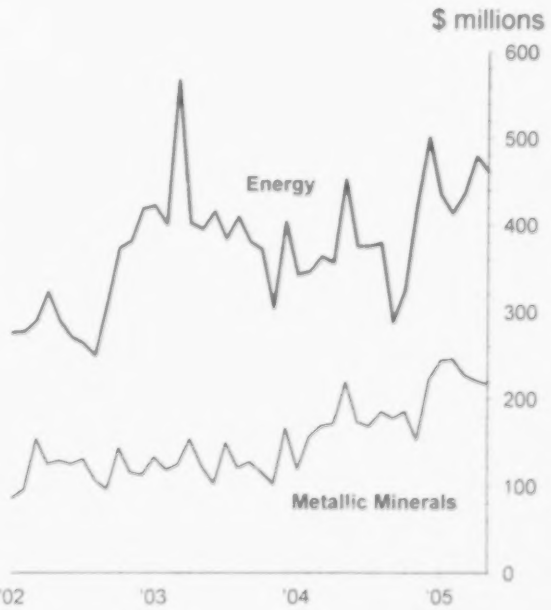
BC STATS
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
July 2005
Issue: 05-05

Exports ◆ May 2005

- The value of BC origin exports was up 4.9% over the first five months of 2005 compared to January to May of 2004. Robust growth in international shipments of metals and energy products has been the main driver of increased exports.
- Exports of metallic mineral products soared 38.3% in the first five months of 2005 compared to the same period a year earlier. Shipments of molybdenum have skyrocketed 180.6%, pushing year-to-date exports of that metal ahead of aluminum to become the province's second largest metal export after copper. Exports of copper ores and concentrates have also experienced strong growth, rising 37.7%.
- Shipments of energy products are 19.8% higher year-to-date compared to the January to May period in 2004. A substantial 50.5% rise in exports of coal was the main contributor to the overall energy product increase, although exports of natural gas also grew significantly (+7.7%), driven entirely by price inflation as quantities shipped declined. On the other hand, electricity exports are down 6.2%, likely due to reduced supply available for export.
- In the forest sector, the pulp and paper industry continues to struggle with exports falling 8.8%, mostly due to a 15.4% drop in shipments of pulp. Year-to-date growth in shipments of solid wood products has slowed to 1.3% as exports of these goods were 9.3% lower in May compared to the same month a year ago.
- Exports of machinery and equipment have risen 1.8% year-to-date mainly on the strength of a 12.4% increase in shipments of motor vehicles and parts. However, exports of electrical, electronic and communications equipment have slumped 10.5%, offsetting much of the growth recorded in shipments of automobiles and other machinery and equipment.
- Year-to-date exports to India are double what they were in the first five months of 2004 (+101.0%). Other destinations with large increases in shipments include Mexico (+25.6%), and Germany (+14.1%).

Rising exports of energy and metallic minerals have helped drive up overall BC origin exports

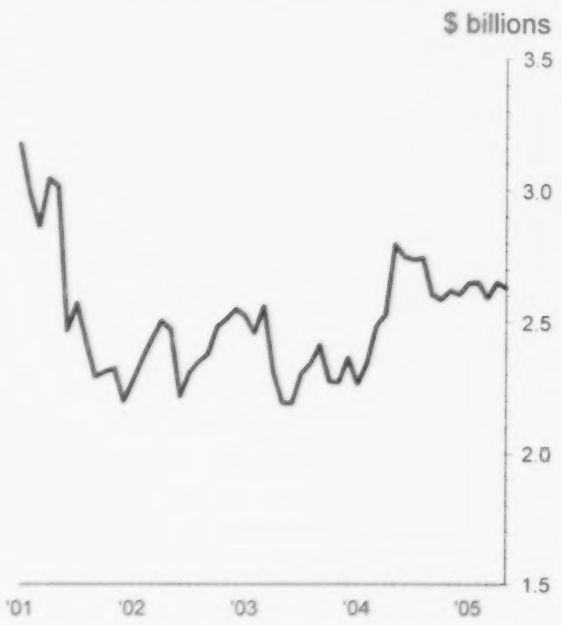


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality dipped 0.8% in May as shipments of energy products slumped 6.4% and forest sector exports declined (-1.1%) for the third straight month.
- These two sectors were also responsible for a significant 4.0% drop in exports to the United States. The drop in energy (-17.5%) and forest product (-5.0%) shipments was more than enough to offset growth in exports of other goods, including a 6.2% rise in industrial and consumer goods.

BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) dipped slightly in May



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
May 2003	178	372	939	322	383	2,193	1,480
Jun	182	409	932	315	351	2,189	1,527
Jul	196	413	974	315	403	2,302	1,573
Aug	188	422	999	312	421	2,342	1,573
Sep	191	416	1,075	308	422	2,411	1,591
Oct	161	398	1,036	308	370	2,273	1,536
Nov	167	310	1,064	298	431	2,270	1,475
Dec	209	356	1,037	318	442	2,363	1,539
Jan 2004	170	331	1,048	310	404	2,263	1,501
Feb	182	346	1,030	330	454	2,342	1,512
Mar	189	357	1,166	322	449	2,483	1,617
Apr	188	335	1,201	309	495	2,527	1,644
May	189	420	1,309	343	535	2,795	1,773
Jun	204	376	1,321	349	499	2,748	1,809
Jul	201	403	1,273	351	508	2,736	1,779
Aug	195	399	1,271	341	535	2,742	1,753
Sep	196	319	1,247	337	505	2,604	1,708
Oct	208	348	1,183	343	501	2,584	1,666
Nov	209	433	1,131	345	500	2,619	1,669
Dec	186	444	1,124	322	529	2,605	1,690
Jan 2005	188	426	1,148	334	551	2,648	1,697
Feb	183	417	1,155	331	564	2,650	1,735
Mar	173	428	1,132	331	527	2,591	1,722
Apr	182	457	1,132	349	531	2,650	1,727
May	188	428	1,119	351	544	2,630	1,658

Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up

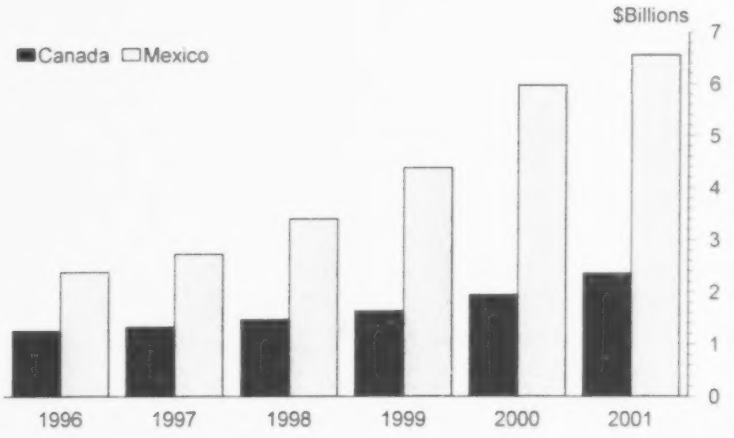
Merchandise trade reconciliations show that export figures to countries outside the US are consistently underestimated

Theoretically, statistics regarding merchandise exports from Canada to another country should be identical to the data from the destination country on imports from Canada; however, merchandise trade reconciliation studies performed by Statistics Canada and its foreign counterparts have discovered significant differences. In every case it appears that the reported value of Canadian exports to countries outside the United States has been substantially underestimated.

There are a few different reasons why there are variations in export and import statistics between two countries, including legitimate conceptual differences in how trade is measured (e.g., whether or not transportation and insurance costs are included in the value of the good – that is, whether it is valued on an FOB [free on board] or CIF [cost, insurance and freight] basis). Issues around timing and exchange rate valuations can also play a role in statistical variations, but more serious problems, such as under coverage and misallocation errors are perhaps the largest sources of difference in trade statistics.

The reconciliation between Canadian and Mexican trade statistics demonstrates that the magnitude of the differences can be substantial. In 2001, according to Canadian export figures, Canada shipped approximately $2.4 billion worth of goods to Mexico, but according to Mexican trade data, there were $6.6 billion worth of imports from Canada, a difference of $4.2 billion.[1]

Mexico reports significantly more imports from Canada than are recorded in Canadian export data

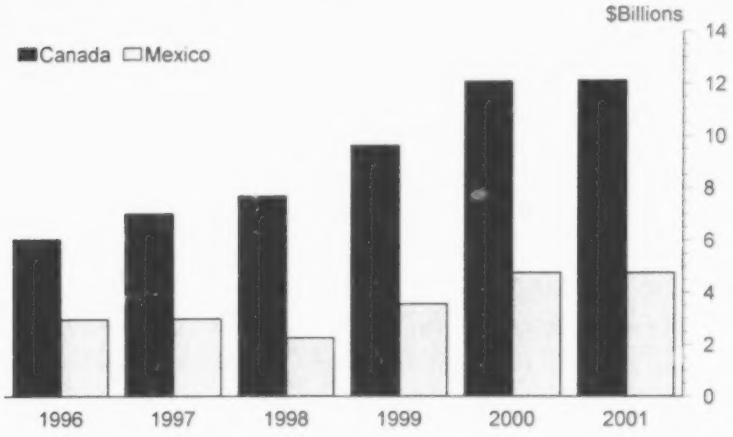


Canadian exports to Mexico were $4.2 billion higher than recorded in Canadian customs-based data

[1] Note that the figures quoted here are taken directly from the Statistics Canada reports on merchandise trade reconciliation and may differ slightly from current figures published by Statistics Canada due to subsequent revisions. The data has not been revised as a result of the reconciliation studies as the estimates of misallocation and under coverage are not robust enough to allow for such revisions.

There was an even larger variation between published Canadian data on imports from Mexico and Mexican figures on exports to Canada. In 2001, Canada reported $12.1 billion in imports from Mexico, but that country reported only $4.8 billion in exports to Canada, a difference of almost $7.4 billion.

Mexico has the same problem with its export data, as recorded Canadian imports are far higher than Mexican data indicate



Canadian import data show that Mexican exports to Canada were $7.4 billion higher than indicated by Mexican customs-based data

In general, import data are more accurate than export figures. This is because there is more incentive to make sure records on imports are accurate and complete, as they are used to administer tariffs and ensure compliance with trade agreements. There is less concern over the accuracy of export documents and, therefore, countries that use customs-based data to calculate exports will likely underestimate their value.

In Canada and the United States there is an additional problem for export data. The two countries have an agreement to exchange import statistics, such that Canada uses American import data to measure its exports to the United States and vice versa. While this should make the export figures for both countries more reliable, it has also resulted in an unintended consequence that affects the quality of data on exports to other countries. As a result of the data exchange agreement, it is no longer necessary for an exporter in Canada to file an export document if the goods are destined for consumption in the United States. This has the potential to inflate the instances of the two largest trade data errors: country misallocation and under coverage.

The two largest trade errors are country misallocation and under coverage

Misallocation occurs when exports destined for one country are inadvertently attributed to another. For example, this can occur if the goods are landed and declared for consumption in the United States, and then later re-exported to Mexico. The Mexican trade statistics will accurately reflect the import from Canada, but Canada's export statistics will overestimate exports to the United States and underestimate exports to Mexico. The United States data will overstate imports from Canada and exports to Mexico.

The under coverage problem is worse still, because it results in an underestimate of total exports. This happens when the exporter neglects to report shipments of merchandise to a non-US destination. The Canada-US exchange agreement offers a further complication of this issue as goods that are travelling in-bond through the United States to another country may not be reported. Since these goods are not slated for consumption in the United States, they will never be recorded in American import statistics and if an export document was not filed, they will also not be reported in Canadian export statistics; therefore, Canadian export data will be understated.

Two-thirds of the error in published Canadian exports to Mexico in 2001 was due to country misallocation

Statistics Canada estimates that approximately two-thirds of the difference between Mexican import data and Canadian export figures in 2001 was due to country misallocation, with most of the misallocated exports attributed to the United States (91%). The remainder of the variation in trade figures was due to a variety of factors, but it is likely that under coverage is the largest component of these.

The Canada-US free trade and data exchange agreements have likely exacerbated problems with misallocation and under coverage of exports to other countries

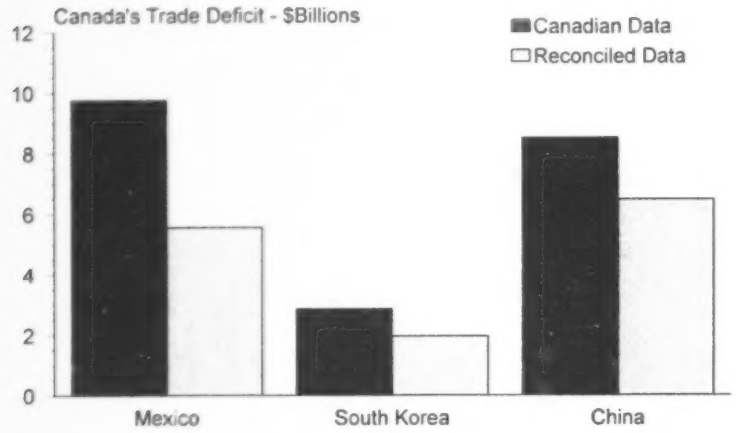
The discrepancy between Canadian export statistics and Mexican import statistics has expanded over time, from virtually no difference prior to 1990 to the $4.2 billion recorded in 2001. The data exchange agreement is probably one of the main reasons for the growing disparity, but the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) probably also played a part. Prior to CUFTA, exporters may have had to face tariffs for shipments to the United States and, therefore, it was in their best interest to file accurate export documents if the goods were destined for another country and were only being transhipped through the United States. After CUFTA was signed, there were no tariffs to be concerned with and the paperwork was easier if the goods were being exported to the United States, rather than if they were just being transported through the country to another destination. The combination of less paperwork and no financial penalty in the form of tariffs is likely the main reason for the growing divide in trade statistics between Canada and other countries, particularly Mexico.

Mexico is not the only country for which this is a problem, although the disparity between Canadian and Mexican data is the largest of the countries Statistics Canada has studied. However, Statistics Canada has done merchandise trade reconciliation studies of the European Union, China and South Korea as well and, in each case, Canada's exports to those regions were significantly underestimated and their exports to Canada suffered the same problem.

Canadian exports to the European Union between 1994 and 1997 were understated by around 20% according to the reconciliation. The reconciled trade deficit with the European Union was between two and three billion dollars less than the published numbers indicated.

The story is similar with Mexico, South Korea and China – in each case, Canada's trade deficit is less than the Canadian data suggest. The reconciled data also improves the trade balance for each of these three countries in their own statistics, in some cases flipping it from a deficit into a surplus. Both Mexico and China reported trade deficits with Canada of over $1 billion in 2001, but after reconciliation they both had surpluses in excess of $5 billion. Mexico moved from a deficit of $1.8 billion to a surplus of $5.6 billion, while China saw its numbers improve from a $1.1 billion deficit to a $6.5 billion surplus. South Korea saw its surplus increase more than five-fold after the numbers were corrected.

Canada's trade deficit with Mexico, South Korea and China in 2001 was far smaller than customs-based data indicated



Canada's trade deficit with many countries may not be as large as Canadian customs-based trade data indicate

The reconciliation studies demonstrate that Canada's trade with countries outside the United States is more significant than previously thought. Statistics Canada estimates that Mexico's share of Canadian exports in 2001 should be 1.69% rather than the published figure of 0.71%. China's share should be 1.34% instead of 1.05% and South Korea's reconciled share is 0.63%, up from 0.53%.

Share of Canadian Exports: Published vs. Reconciled Data

Country	Reconciled	Published
Mexico	1.69%	0.71%
China	1.34%	1.05%
South Korea	0.63%	0.53%

Source: Statistics Canada, *Fifth Annual Report on Canada's State of Trade*

Although under coverage is a considerable part of the error in Canada's export figures, it is country misallocation that is the largest portion of the difference between Canadian export figures and import data from other countries. The United States is attributed the bulk of the misallocated exports, which implies that Canada's exports to the United States are overstated. However, even if the share of exports to the United States is overestimated by as much as five percentage points, it would still mean that four-fifths of Canada's international merchandise shipments are destined for our neighbours to the south.

Although the results of the reconciliation studies will not be used to correct export data problems, they do provide Statistics Canada with valuable information about the mechanics of trade between Canada and other countries and how export documentation can be improved in order to more accurately record Canada's trade.

Identifying the extent of the problem through these reconciliation studies is the first step in improving the data and the next phase that needs to be undertaken is to make improvements to the document filing process.

One step that has already been taken by the Canada Border Services Agency that should help alleviate the problems of misallocation and under coverage was to implement the Administrative Monetary Penalty System (AMPS). This system was put in place in stages between December 2001 and October 2002 and provides for fines ranging anywhere from $100 to $6,000 for providing inaccurate information on export documentation.

The United States has also upped the ante with respect to misreporting. Whereas in the past there was a lot of leeway given to exporters, security concerns and anti-terrorism efforts have made the customs agents more vigilant and new legislation has boosted fines up to a maximum of $10,000 or as much as five years in prison for failing to file export documents or filing with false or misleading information.

Stronger fines and a better understanding of where errors occur should help Statistics Canada improve the accuracy of its trade statistics and give a clearer picture of Canada's trade with the rest of the world outside the United States.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

02-12 *Team Canada Returns to Europe*
(released February 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	MAY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	30,811	44,959	45.9%	132,824	142,882	7.6%	337,032	302,431	339,980
Germany	37,133	41,799	12.6%	153,925	175,645	14.1%	320,907	364,273	415,512
People's Republic of China	133,481	112,364	-15.8%	518,165	543,533	4.9%	756,299	907,770	1,300,625
Hong Kong	24,548	18,901	-23.0%	105,706	107,005	1.2%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	54,014	29,707	-45.0%	198,349	182,206	-8.1%	339,336	428,132	482,131
Japan	390,183	376,819	-3.4%	1,523,476	1,552,095	1.9%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,801,592
South Korea	125,763	94,699	-24.7%	409,549	393,885	-3.8%	725,080	772,125	913,825
India	11,123	9,137	-17.9%	41,671	83,742	101.0%	120,455	110,093	134,053
Australia	26,368	14,590	-44.7%	93,377	68,858	-26.3%	187,349	200,826	223,329
Mexico	13,821	25,805	86.7%	85,324	107,189	25.6%	79,009	107,285	199,304
United States	1,863,315	1,758,415	-5.6%	8,086,923	8,468,952	4.7%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,249
other	259,349	276,026	6.4%	1,121,056	1,254,257	11.9%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,855,818
Total International Exports	**2,969,908**	**2,803,220**	**-5.6%**	**12,470,345**	**13,080,249**	**4.9%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,048,095**
1) Western Europe	208,338	225,115	8.1%	827,412	954,873	15.4%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,178,516
2) Eastern Europe	6,034	6,540	8.4%	17,336	25,970	49.8%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	41,607	40,352	-3.0%	178,290	204,931	14.9%	398,337	402,792	479,587
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,024	4,705	-6.4%	26,538	21,584	-18.7%	44,318	65,433	54,891
5) South America	28,777	32,800	14.0%	138,025	142,987	3.6%	221,222	281,172	318,900
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	10,899	6,367	-41.6%	41,466	38,539	-7.1%	59,833	64,728	91,843
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	800,380	691,604	-13.6%	3,070,484	3,076,946	0.2%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,558,436
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	410,197	314,785	-23.3%	1,547,008	1,524,851	-1.4%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,756,844
9) Middle East	13,321	32,211	141.8%	101,169	122,073	20.7%	184,943	207,976	248,259
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.6%		1.1%	1.1%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	1.5%		1.2%	1.3%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	4.5%	4.0%		4.2%	4.2%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.8%	0.7%		0.8%	0.8%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.8%	1.1%		1.6%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	13.1%	13.4%		12.2%	11.9%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	4.2%	3.4%		3.3%	3.0%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.9%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	0.9%		0.7%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	62.7%	62.7%		64.8%	64.7%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	8.7%	9.8%		9.0%	9.6%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.0%	8.0%		6.6%	7.3%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.4%	1.4%		1.4%	1.6%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.0%	1.2%		1.1%	1.1%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.4%	0.2%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	26.9%	24.7%		24.6%	23.5%		22.6%	23.4%	24.3%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	13.8%	11.2%		12.4%	11.7%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.4%	1.1%		0.8%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**994,623**	**902,293**	**-9.3%**	**3,981,221**	**4,033,095**	**1.3%**	**31.9%**	**30.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	576,310	603,615	10.7%	2,678,525	2,741,723	2.4%	21.5%	21.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	21,414	22,712	6.1%	88,040	94,772	7.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	48,116	37,701	-21.6%	210,737	186,640	-11.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	111,018	65,582	-40.9%	432,328	318,734	-26.3%	3.5%	2.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	90,057	95,518	6.1%	378,628	400,662	5.8%	3.0%	3.1%
Other	47,708	77,164	61.7%	192,964	290,565	50.6%	1.5%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**470,764**	**378,697**	**-19.6%**	**2,080,072**	**1,896,934**	**-8.8%**	**16.7%**	**14.5%**
Pulp	288,093	215,724	-25.1%	1,243,675	1,052,581	-15.4%	10.0%	8.0%
Newsprint	59,851	50,645	-15.4%	261,044	273,523	4.8%	2.1%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	112,677	97,248	-13.7%	520,993	500,919	-3.9%	4.2%	3.8%
Other	10,143	15,080	48.7%	54,360	69,910	28.6%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**127,694**	**127,522**	**-0.1%**	**552,046**	**580,712**	**5.2%**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	2,652	5,639	112.6%	22,510	31,850	41.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	35,011	30,776	-12.1%	95,608	92,455	-3.3%	0.8%	0.7%
Other	90,031	91,107	1.2%	433,928	456,407	5.2%	3.5%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**107,890**	**107,091**	**-0.7%**	**350,301**	**343,456**	**-2.0%**	**2.8%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Chld, Froz. exc Salmon	21,739	12,133	-44.2%	67,809	47,296	-30.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	24,285	31,109	28.1%	99,559	128,312	28.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	7,380	8,435	14.3%	43,312	34,022	-21.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	54,487	55,413	1.7%	139,622	133,826	-4.2%	1.1%	1.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**218,399**	**216,380**	**-0.9%**	**833,197**	**1,152,582**	**38.3%**	**6.7%**	**8.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	65,985	42,456	-35.7%	244,529	336,702	37.7%	2.0%	2.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	26,548	59,684	124.8%	91,523	256,818	180.6%	0.7%	2.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	78,409	44,909	-42.7%	273,290	248,964	-8.9%	2.2%	1.9%
Unwrought Zinc	31,759	40,016	26.0%	152,674	175,302	14.8%	1.2%	1.3%
Other	15,698	29,315	86.7%	71,180	134,796	89.4%	0.6%	1.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**450,994**	**462,083**	**2.5%**	**1,856,683**	**2,223,704**	**19.8%**	**14.9%**	**17.0%**
Natural Gas	237,424	184,911	-22.1%	1,070,396	1,152,718	7.7%	8.6%	8.8%
Coal	181,474	236,582	30.4%	602,429	906,745	50.5%	4.8%	6.9%
Electricity	22,650	27,338	20.7%	118,709	111,332	-6.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	9,446	13,252	40.3%	65,149	52,909	-18.8%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**279,081**	**281,184**	**0.8%**	**1,286,030**	**1,309,195**	**1.8%**	**10.3%**	**10.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	34,643	38,245	10.4%	152,902	171,806	12.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	57,495	50,684	-11.8%	256,847	229,859	-10.5%	2.1%	1.8%
Other	186,943	192,254	2.8%	876,281	907,530	3.6%	7.0%	6.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**48,880**	**47,684**	**-2.4%**	**212,654**	**216,170**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**8,245**	**8,245**	**0.0%**	**65,583**	**45,950**	**-29.9%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**263,337**	**272,042**	**3.3%**	**1,252,558**	**1,278,450**	**2.1%**	**10.0%**	**9.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,969,908**	**2,803,220**	**-5.6%**	**12,470,345**	**13,080,249**	**4.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**767,651**	**693,078**	**-9.7%**	**3,020,811**	**3,171,079**	**5.0%**	**37.4%**	**37.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	499,207	458,774	-8.1%	1,910,426	2,108,882	10.4%	23.6%	24.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,964	21,657	3.3%	85,265	90,843	6.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	44,898	36,229	-19.3%	194,506	173,166	-11.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	107,453	61,568	-42.7%	410,752	301,905	-26.5%	5.1%	3.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	74,020	77,646	4.9%	318,668	340,503	6.9%	3.9%	4.0%
Other	21,109	37,204	76.2%	101,193	155,780	53.9%	1.3%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**165,511**	**169,203**	**2.2%**	**793,780**	**880,489**	**10.9%**	**9.8%**	**10.4%**
Pulp	52,214	53,895	3.2%	246,002	298,444	21.3%	3.0%	3.5%
Newsprint	25,487	30,520	19.7%	134,517	144,548	7.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	79,420	72,743	-8.4%	369,922	382,039	3.3%	4.6%	4.5%
Other	8,390	12,045	43.6%	43,339	55,458	28.0%	0.5%	0.7%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**92,307**	**86,415**	**-6.4%**	**378,322**	**360,081**	**-4.8%**	**4.7%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,778	4,048	127.7%	16,230	21,803	34.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	30,736	27,770	-9.8%	81,168	80,213	-1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	59,743	54,597	-8.6%	280,924	258,066	-8.1%	3.5%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**49,723**	**45,869**	**-7.8%**	**204,717**	**186,396**	**-8.9%**	**2.5%**	**2.2%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	14,272	6,434	-54.9%	44,471	23,429	-47.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,380	23,333	20.4%	83,372	99,210	19.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	3,397	3,433	1.1%	21,713	15,767	-27.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	12,675	12,670	0.0%	55,161	47,991	-13.0%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**39,793**	**62,377**	**56.8%**	**186,379**	**291,534**	**56.4%**	**2.3%**	**3.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,288	15,682	585.5%	11,926	89,030	646.5%	0.1%	1.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,572	5,741	3.0%	26,082	22,089	-15.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	23,988	29,683	23.7%	112,107	131,830	17.6%	1.4%	1.6%
Other	7,945	11,271	41.9%	36,265	48,585	34.0%	0.4%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**284,085**	**239,070**	**-15.8%**	**1,301,147**	**1,384,803**	**6.4%**	**16.1%**	**16.4%**
Natural Gas	237,424	184,911	-22.1%	1,070,396	1,152,716	7.7%	13.2%	13.6%
Coal	16,394	13,628	-16.9%	49,171	68,358	39.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	22,650	27,338	20.7%	118,709	111,332	-6.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Other	7,617	13,193	73.2%	62,871	52,395	-16.7%	0.8%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**195,391**	**207,020**	**6.0%**	**955,086**	**980,954**	**2.7%**	**11.8%**	**11.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	27,719	30,765	11.0%	132,326	141,435	6.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	32,380	41,180	27.2%	166,613	176,779	6.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Other	135,292	135,075	-0.2%	656,147	662,740	1.0%	8.1%	7.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**46,641**	**44,160**	**-5.3%**	**199,514**	**201,650**	**1.6%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**7,666**	**7,115**	**-7.2%**	**60,008**	**36,365**	**-39.4%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**214,549**	**204,107**	**-4.9%**	**988,158**	**975,599**	**-1.3%**	**12.2%**	**11.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,863,315**	**1,758,415**	**-5.6%**	**8,086,923**	**8,468,952**	**4.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q1 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**160,753**	**139,746**	**-13.1%**	**678,784**	**563,113**	**-17.0%**	**44.6%**	**36.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	120,691	94,754	-21.5%	525,942	406,271	-22.8%	34.5%	26.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	16	4	-77.8%	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,948	901	-53.7%	11,119	6,844	-38.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	3,272	3,096	-5.4%	18,771	13,755	-26.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	14,050	13,055	-7.1%	52,240	45,600	-12.7%	3.4%	2.9%
Other	20,776	27,936	34.5%	70,688	90,590	28.2%	4.6%	5.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**42,077**	**25,464**	**-39.5%**	**194,542**	**131,669**	**-32.3%**	**12.8%**	**8.5%**
Pulp	32,557	20,252	-37.8%	144,388	103,405	-28.4%	9.5%	6.7%
Newsprint	7,239	3,743	-48.3%	38,020	21,447	-43.6%	2.5%	1.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,058	1,033	-49.8%	10,554	5,453	-48.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Other	223	436	95.4%	1,580	1,364	-13.7%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**7,927**	**9,997**	**26.1%**	**47,386**	**55,303**	**16.7%**	**3.1%**	**3.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	859	1,255	46.0%	3,272	4,881	49.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	52	165	217.8%	506	387	-23.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	7,015	8,577	22.3%	43,608	50,035	14.7%	2.9%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**33,588**	**39,688**	**18.2%**	**63,997**	**73,460**	**14.8%**	**4.2%**	**4.7%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,358	2,878	-14.3%	12,327	13,938	13.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	3,307	4,122	24.6%	7,776	9,518	22.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	174	191	10.0%	616	858	39.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	26,749	32,497	21.5%	43,279	49,147	13.6%	2.8%	3.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**81,795**	**83,271**	**1.8%**	**335,622**	**460,805**	**37.3%**	**22.0%**	**29.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	37,104	25,763	-30.6%	140,113	157,719	12.6%	9.2%	10.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8,820	14,936	69.3%	24,894	69,145	177.8%	1.6%	4.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	32,885	29,199	-11.2%	152,057	163,119	7.3%	10.0%	10.5%
Unwrought Zinc	515	500	-3.0%	2,085	2,513	20.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	2,470	12,873	421.1%	16,473	68,309	314.7%	1.1%	4.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**53,369**	**54,964**	**3.0%**	**143,899**	**195,048**	**35.5%**	**9.4%**	**12.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	53,344	54,927	3.0%	143,560	194,851	35.7%	9.4%	12.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	25	37	46.0%	339	198	-41.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,227**	**9,606**	**32.9%**	**22,390**	**32,245**	**44.0%**	**1.5%**	**2.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,332	1,672	25.6%	3,056	6,039	97.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,652	1,037	-60.9%	6,599	3,410	-48.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	3,243	6,897	112.7%	12,736	22,796	79.0%	0.8%	1.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**304**	**321**	**5.7%**	**1,498**	**1,385**	**-7.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**85**	**243**	**186.6%**	**1,309**	**2,350**	**79.5%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,058**	**13,518**	**342.1%**	**34,047**	**36,715**	**7.8%**	**2.2%**	**2.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**390,183**	**376,819**	**-3.4%**	**1,523,476**	**1,552,095**	**1.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MAY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**26,584**	**33,940**	**27.7%**	**114,222**	**128,264**	**12.3%**	**14.1%**	**13.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	22,788	24,529	7.6%	103,358	99,088	-4.1%	12.8%	10.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	324	467	43.9%	1,464	2,143	46.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	78	240	206.5%	2,355	4,428	88.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Other Panel Products	40	46	13.2%	288	268	-6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	165	1,898	1051.1%	1,667	3,770	126.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Other	3,189	6,762	112.1%	5,090	18,567	264.8%	0.6%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**79,820**	**58,082**	**-27.2%**	**328,324**	**287,171**	**-12.5%**	**40.6%**	**30.4%**
Pulp	65,634	55,004	-16.2%	293,115	253,719	-13.4%	36.2%	26.9%
Newsprint	6,969	0	-100.0%	6,969	7,327	5.1%	0.9%	0.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	7,144	3,028	-57.6%	28,073	25,899	-7.7%	3.5%	2.7%
Other	72	50	-30.6%	167	225	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,910**	**2,071**	**-47.0%**	**12,069**	**11,465**	**-5.0%**	**1.5%**	**1.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	4	5	19.6%	149	24	-83.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	1,010	88	-91.3%	1,248	1,089	-12.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	2,895	1,978	-31.7%	10,672	10,352	-3.0%	1.3%	1.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,551**	**4,914**	**38.4%**	**20,565**	**22,275**	**8.3%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	844	961	14.0%	3,267	3,969	21.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	199	727	266.3%	2,792	5,424	94.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,358	3,092	31.2%	13,786	12,135	-12.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Other	151	133	-11.6%	720	747	3.7%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**12,540**	**19,976**	**59.3%**	**40,073**	**46,865**	**16.9%**	**4.9%**	**5.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	12,331	19,694	59.7%	37,780	44,989	19.1%	4.7%	4.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	141	142	0.8%	644	604	-6.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	68	140	105.3%	1,648	1,272	-22.8%	0.2%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**44,130**	**71,306**	**61.6%**	**147,542**	**278,600**	**88.8%**	**18.2%**	**29.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	44,128	71,302	61.6%	147,540	278,578	88.8%	18.2%	29.5%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1	4	187.2%	2	22	1259.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**28,204**	**24,886**	**-11.8%**	**114,881**	**123,021**	**7.1%**	**14.2%**	**13.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	2,556	755	-70.4%	6,654	7,845	17.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,998	3,151	-21.2%	18,443	13,510	-26.7%	2.3%	1.4%
Other	21,651	20,980	-3.1%	89,784	101,667	13.2%	11.1%	10.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**762**	**1,235**	**62.0%**	**3,966**	**4,438**	**11.9%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**320**	**617**	**92.7%**	**2,809**	**5,461**	**94.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,679**	**5,653**	**20.8%**	**25,208**	**35,864**	**42.3%**	**3.1%**	**3.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**204,499**	**222,680**	**8.9%**	**809,659**	**943,425**	**16.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

M6

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

6

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

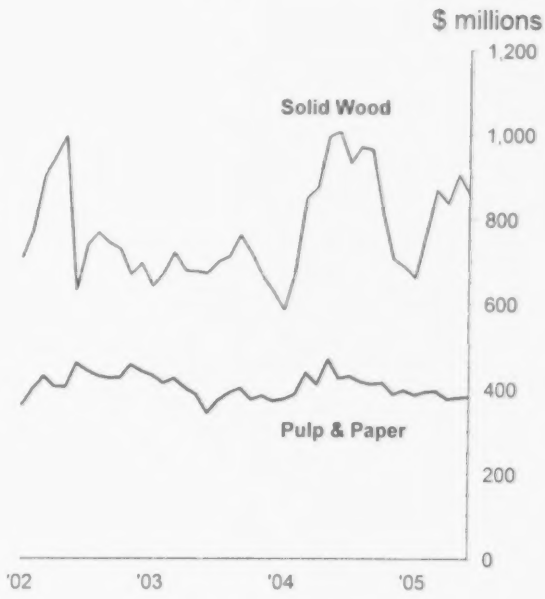
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
August 2005
Issue: 05-06

Exports ◆ June 2005

- There was a 5.5% increase in the value of BC origin exports in the first half of 2005 compared to the same period a year earlier. The main contributors to the jump in exports have been metals and energy products, both of which have experienced substantial growth in international shipments.
- Shipments of metallic mineral products climbed 38.5% in the first half of 2005 compared to January to June 2004. Molybdenum exports soared 165.6% vaulting ahead of aluminum to become the province's second largest metal export after copper. Exports of copper ores and concentrates have also experienced strong growth, rising 45.3%.
- Energy exports have risen 29.1% year-to-date. A significant jump in the price of coal combined with higher volumes shipped resulted in a 69.4% increase in coal exports through the first half of 2005. A rise in the price of natural gas has helped boost the value of exports 12.4% despite a slight decline in quantity shipped. A drop in electricity (-8.0%) and other energy (-10.8%) product exports mitigated the increase in coal and natural gas to some extent.
- Forest product exports have fallen over the first six months of 2005 compared to the first half of 2004. Both pulp and paper products (-7.8%) and solid wood products (-1.8%) have experienced a drop in international shipments. However, there was positive news for the forest sector this week as the final challenge in the softwood lumber dispute was decided in Canada's favour. A NAFTA panel has found that the extraordinary challenge launched by the United States has no merit. This should be the end of the dispute as a previous NAFTA panel found no justification for American duties on Canadian lumber, which means that duties cannot legally be imposed. However, the US has stated that the ruling is irrelevant and the duties will remain in place. The Canadian government has expressed strong objections and is threatening sanctions if the US does not comply with its obligations under NAFTA.

Over the first half of 2005, the value of exports of forest products is down compared to 2004

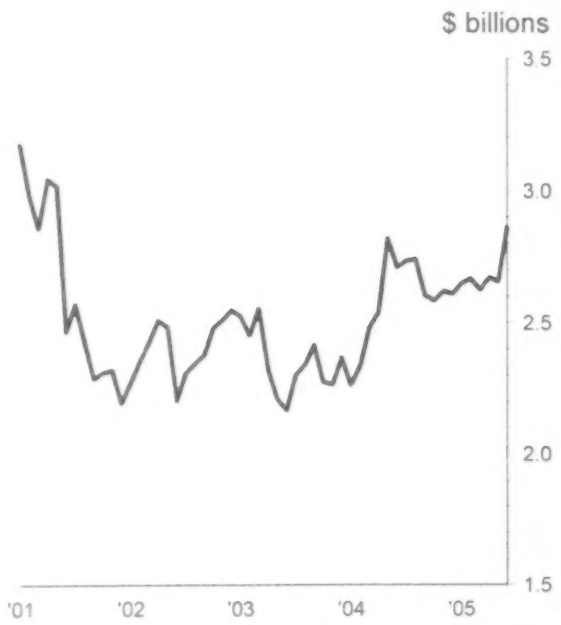


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Energy products helped significantly boost BC exports (adjusted for seasonality) in June

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality climbed 7.7% in June, largely due to a 37.1% jump in shipments of energy products. Agriculture and fish products also increased significantly, rising 8.9%.
- These two sectors also led the increase in exports to the United States (+7.3%). Energy exports soared 31.5% from May to June, while agriculture and fish product shipments were 11.5% higher.



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Jun 2003	180	397	929	314	347	2,167	1,507
Jul	196	414	972	315	403	2,300	1,572
Aug	187	424	998	312	421	2,342	1,573
Sep	191	417	1,076	308	422	2,414	1,595
Oct	161	398	1,039	308	369	2,274	1,536
Nov	166	310	1,062	298	431	2,266	1,475
Dec	209	355	1,040	320	443	2,366	1,540
Jan 2004	170	330	1,049	310	405	2,264	1,502
Feb	182	347	1,023	330	455	2,337	1,514
Mar	190	353	1,167	322	450	2,482	1,619
Apr	189	341	1,204	308	496	2,539	1,653
May	192	435	1,313	343	537	2,820	1,787
Jun	201	356	1,313	347	494	2,711	1,777
Jul	200	405	1,272	351	508	2,735	1,776
Aug	195	400	1,269	341	535	2,741	1,752
Sep	195	319	1,249	337	504	2,604	1,712
Oct	209	348	1,180	344	501	2,583	1,667
Nov	208	432	1,132	346	500	2,619	1,671
Dec	186	443	1,128	324	528	2,609	1,691
Jan 2005	189	426	1,148	335	552	2,649	1,699
Feb	183	418	1,168	332	565	2,666	1,739
Mar	175	447	1,141	334	528	2,624	1,746
Apr	185	467	1,135	350	532	2,669	1,739
May	193	438	1,123	352	549	2,655	1,667
Jun	210	600	1,126	351	571	2,858	1,789

Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour

Global import quotas on clothing and textiles have been removed, which has lobby groups in developed nations calling for protectionist actions

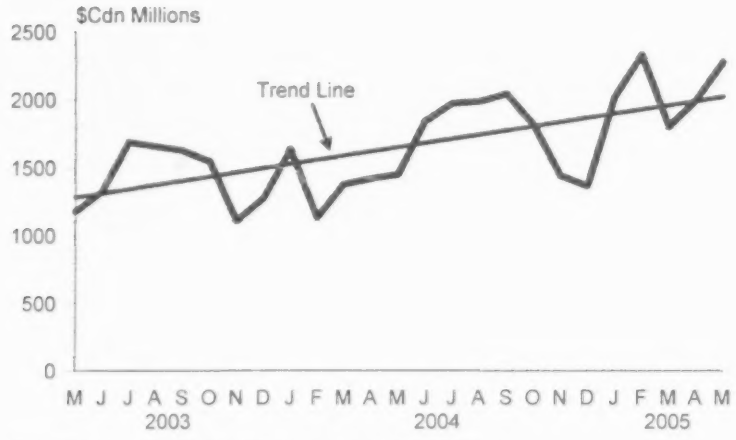
For 30 years, trade in clothing and textiles was restricted by global import quotas that were designed to protect the domestic industry in developed nations such as the United States, the European Union and Canada. On January 1st, 2005, these quotas were finally removed, liberalizing trade in these goods and giving countries such as China and India unlimited access to the lucrative markets of the developed nations. However, this new era of liberalized trade appears to have been short-lived as the United States and the European Union have already introduced measures to curb shipments arriving from China on the heels of a flood of clothing and textile imports from that country. Textile workers in Canada are demanding that the Canadian government follow suit in a bid to protect their jobs.

The United States and the European Union have already decided to impose import restrictions on clothing and textiles from China

This backlash was anticipated in China even before the quotas were lifted. In order to avert these types of protectionist manoeuvres, China implemented export duties on 78 clothing and textile goods and were planning to bring in 74 more tariffs starting in June in response to concerns expressed by the United States and the European Union. However, both the US and the EU have complained that the measures have not done enough to stem the deluge of Chinese textile products flowing into those regions and both have decided to impose their own import restrictions. Under World Trade Organization rules, they are allowed to limit imports of Chinese clothing and textiles to 7.5% over levels shipped between March 2004 and February 2005 and can apply this barrier until 2008. The restrictions imposed by the US and the EU have prompted China to withdraw the export duties on the 78 goods that were already in place, plus three of those that were planned. China's stance is that if certain products have limits imposed upon them by other countries, China will exclude those products from export tariffs.

Over the first five months of 2005, American imports of clothing and textiles from China (valued in Canadian dollars) have soared 48.3% over the value imported in the same period in 2004, rising to $10.4 billion from just under $7 billion. This seems to suggest that the fears of clothing and textile manufacturers in the United States are justified, but a closer look at imports of these goods regardless of origin shows that there has been only a 3.0% rise in the value of overall clothing and textile imports into the US so far this year. In other words, imports of these goods from other countries have fallen (-5.8%) as China has assumed a larger market share.

American imports of clothing and textiles from China are up significantly year-to-date

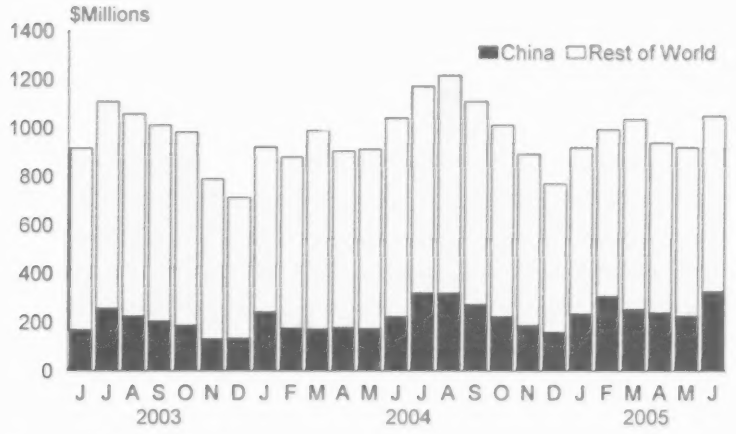


Source: Industry Canada, US Department of Commerce

American clothing and textile imports from China are up 48% year-to-date to May compared to 2004, but total clothing and textile imports have climbed only 3%

The story is similar in Canada. While imports of clothing and textiles from China have risen 36.2% over the January to June period, overall imports of these goods are up only 3.6%. Shipments from countries other than China actually fell 4.8% over the first half of 2005.

Canadian imports of textile products from China have risen significantly year-to-date, but overall imports are only up slightly



Source: Statistics Canada

It is the same for Canada—imports of clothing and textiles from China are up 36% year-to-date to June, but overall, the increase was only 4%

It should be noted that the price of some of these goods has fallen, so looking at only the value of imports hides some of the increase in actual quantities shipped. When growth in quantity of imports is taken into account, the increase is much larger. Since different types of clothing and textiles have different quantity measures, a simple analysis of change in quantity for the entire clothing and textile product category is not possible, but it is clear from looking at the data by individual commodity that the relaxation of import quotas has reaped significant benefits for consumers in terms of

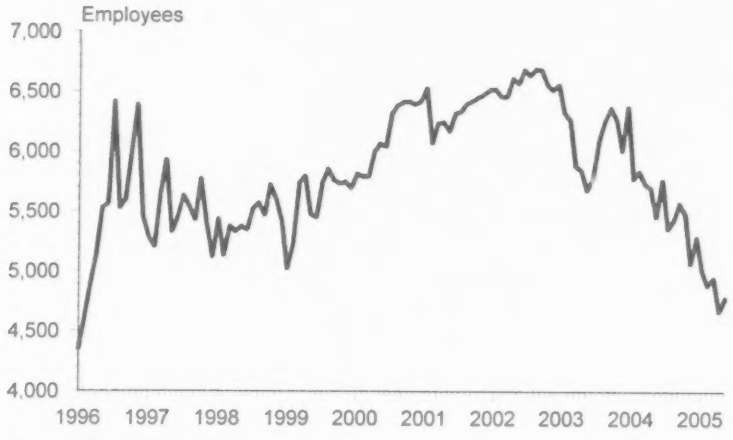
price breaks, while causing headaches for domestic manufacturers due to increased competition as well as the lower prices received for their goods.

For certain goods in particular, the influx from China since the start of the year has been phenomenal. For example, the quantity of Canadian imports of Chinese knitted or crocheted products such as women's or girls' overcoats, cloaks, etc. and men's and boys' underwear, pyjamas, etc. have skyrocketed over 600% and 700% respectively year-to-date. With this in mind, it comes as no surprise that unions representing workers in Canada's apparel manufacturing industry are pressing the government to follow the lead of the United States and the European Union and impose restrictions on Chinese imports.

Quantities of some Chinese clothing imports have jumped 600% to 700% in the first half of 2005

In British Columbia, employment in clothing manufacturing has been slumping since reaching a peak in 2002. From May 2002 to May 2005, there was a 27.2% drop in employment in this industry, from about 6,600 people down to 4,800 workers.[1] For Canada as a whole, the industry has shed over a third (-36.8%) of its workers in that three-year period.

Clothing manufacturing employment in British Columbia has plunged in the last few years



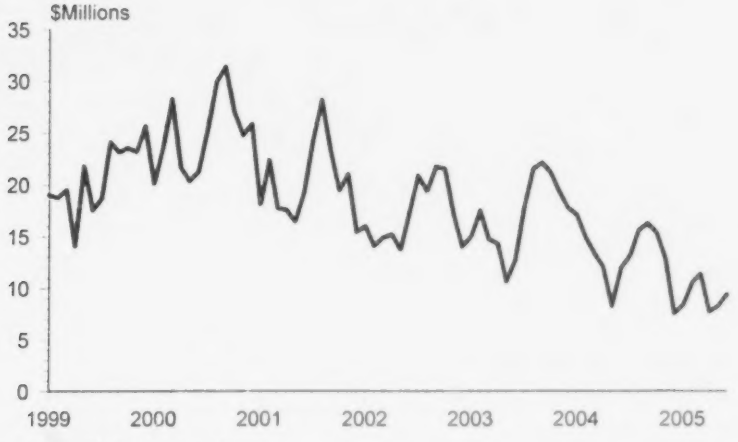
Source: Statistics Canada

Since 2002, BC's clothing manufacturers have shed approximately one quarter of their employees

Exports of clothing from British Columbia have been falling over an even longer period, starting their downward trend in 2001. BC origin exports of apparel and accessories have plunged 56.1% from June 2000 to June 2005. The value of clothing exports in the first half of 2005 are 28.7% lower than that recorded in January to June 2004.

[1] Seasonally adjusted data at this industry detail is not available, so it is difficult to say how much of the decline in employment since the beginning of 2005 is attributable to regular seasonal factors and how much is due to other reasons.

Clothing and apparel exports from BC have been falling for years



Source: Statistics Canada

BC origin exports of apparel and accessories have been on a downward slide since peaking in 2000

It is easy to understand why Canadian, American and European manufacturers of clothing and textiles are calling for limits on imports of these goods from China, but it is more difficult to justify actually imposing these limits. The schedule to remove quotas from clothing and textiles was laid out ten years ago giving the industry ample time to prepare for the new quota-free era, so arguments that domestic industries should be given time to adjust to the increase in competition may not stand up to scrutiny.

A more reasonable case can be made that China offers its industry an unfair advantage because it hasn't allowed its currency to rise in value proportionate to the rise in its trade balance, as it undoubtedly would if it was free floating. As a result, goods purchased from China are not subject to the normal inflationary exchange rate pressures. The recent move by China to revalue its currency and remove the fixed link to the US dollar is seen as a positive first step, but it is still a far cry from the free floating currency that the rest of the world wants to see.

China has recently revalued its currency

The currency revaluation may ease protectionist pressures somewhat, but as long as domestic industries feel threatened by imports, there will be demands for tariffs or quota arrangements. Unless it is proven that China is truly offering its industries unfair advantages, it would be difficult to defend imposing such trade barriers.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

03-01 *Review and Outlook for BC Exports*
(released March 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JUNE			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	34,356	55,635	61.9%	167,180	201,254	20.4%	337,032	302,431	340,051
Germany	33,838	59,690	76.4%	187,763	239,381	27.5%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	104,999	131,823	25.5%	623,165	680,101	9.1%	756,299	907,770	1,301,024
Hong Kong	39,049	16,997	-56.5%	144,755	126,083	-12.9%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	37,400	66,419	77.6%	235,750	248,695	5.5%	339,336	428,132	482,171
Japan	383,037	407,969	6.5%	1,906,514	1,964,092	3.0%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,802,246
South Korea	63,991	103,700	62.1%	473,540	498,566	5.3%	725,080	772,125	913,986
India	13,705	16,102	17.5%	53,646	99,806	86.0%	120,455	110,093	128,109
Australia	17,323	19,836	14.5%	110,700	88,418	-20.1%	187,349	200,826	223,593
Mexico	12,934	27,262	110.8%	98,258	135,533	37.9%	79,009	107,285	199,336
United States	1,865,216	1,864,544	0.0%	9,952,139	10,353,722	4.0%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,261
other	263,493	280,107	6.3%	1,383,842	1,549,810	12.0%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,856,023
Total International Exports	**2,869,342**	**3,050,085**	**6.3%**	**15,337,252**	**16,185,463**	**5.5%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,044,017**
1) Western Europe	189,372	254,045	34.2%	1,016,784	1,225,007	20.5%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,480
2) Eastern Europe	5,332	21,475	302.7%	22,669	49,217	117.1%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	55,909	31,520	-43.6%	234,199	237,965	1.6%	398,337	402,792	479,516
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,941	5,594	-5.8%	32,479	27,266	-16.0%	44,318	65,433	54,999
5) South America	26,685	33,034	23.8%	164,618	176,967	7.5%	221,222	281,172	318,807
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,156	9,725	88.6%	46,622	48,643	4.3%	59,833	64,728	91,984
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	707,071	786,311	11.2%	3,777,555	3,876,602	2.6%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,559,928
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	324,034	378,342	16.8%	1,871,042	1,912,510	2.2%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,757,682
9) Middle East	31,572	28,115	-11.0%	132,741	150,196	13.1%	184,943	207,976	248,387
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.2%	1.8%		1.1%	1.2%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.2%	2.0%		1.2%	1.5%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.7%	4.3%		4.1%	4.2%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	1.4%	0.6%		0.9%	0.8%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.3%	2.2%		1.5%	1.5%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	13.3%	13.4%		12.4%	12.1%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	2.2%	3.4%		3.1%	3.1%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.5%	0.5%		0.3%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.6%	0.7%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	0.9%		0.6%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	65.0%	61.1%		64.9%	64.0%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	9.2%	9.2%		9.0%	9.6%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.6%	8.3%		6.6%	7.6%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.7%		0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.9%	1.0%		1.5%	1.5%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.9%	1.1%		1.1%	1.1%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.6%	25.8%		24.6%	24.0%		22.6%	23.4%	24.4%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.3%	12.4%		12.2%	11.8%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	1.1%	0.9%		0.9%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**1,005,959**	**858,976**	**-14.6%**	**4,987,180**	**4,895,452**	**-1.8%**	**32.5%**	**30.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	663,331	568,701	-14.3%	3,341,856	3,311,802	-0.9%	21.8%	20.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,536	22,991	-10.0%	113,576	117,777	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	51,065	40,692	-20.3%	261,802	227,358	-13.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	86,316	65,620	-24.0%	518,644	384,478	-25.9%	3.4%	2.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	93,938	90,376	-3.8%	472,566	492,859	4.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Other	85,773	70,595	-17.7%	278,737	361,180	29.6%	1.8%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**424,017**	**380,082**	**-10.4%**	**2,501,746**	**2,305,993**	**-7.8%**	**16.3%**	**14.2%**
Pulp	255,371	215,760	-15.5%	1,496,702	1,295,697	-13.4%	9.8%	8.0%
Newsprint	57,136	53,181	-6.9%	318,180	326,704	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	99,557	95,632	-3.9%	620,550	598,162	-3.6%	4.0%	3.7%
Other	11,953	15,490	29.6%	66,313	85,431	28.8%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**127,604**	**150,626**	**18.0%**	**679,558**	**731,211**	**7.6%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,938	6,546	66.3%	26,448	38,423	45.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	36,467	40,022	9.8%	132,074	132,422	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Other	87,200	104,057	19.3%	521,036	560,366	7.5%	3.4%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**120,336**	**136,338**	**13.3%**	**470,637**	**481,426**	**2.3%**	**3.1%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	20,157	29,899	48.3%	87,966	77,360	-12.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,133	27,846	20.4%	122,691	156,167	27.3%	0.8%	1.0%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	8,574	7,775	-9.3%	51,886	41,797	-19.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	68,472	70,819	3.4%	208,094	206,102	-1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**173,428**	**241,372**	**39.2%**	**1,006,625**	**1,393,936**	**38.5%**	**6.6%**	**8.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	50,066	91,243	82.2%	294,596	427,945	45.3%	1.9%	2.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	28,957	63,194	118.2%	120,481	320,011	165.6%	0.8%	2.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	42,224	41,748	-1.1%	315,514	290,712	-7.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	33,609	28,179	-16.2%	186,282	203,481	9.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Other	18,571	17,009	-8.4%	89,752	151,788	69.1%	0.6%	0.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**374,533**	**638,882**	**70.6%**	**2,231,216**	**2,879,707**	**29.1%**	**14.5%**	**17.8%**
Natural Gas	208,403	258,967	24.3%	1,278,799	1,437,146	12.4%	8.3%	8.9%
Coal	131,678	335,216	154.6%	734,106	1,243,851	69.4%	4.8%	7.7%
Electricity	22,156	28,511	28.7%	140,865	129,613	-8.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Other	12,296	16,189	31.7%	77,445	69,097	-10.8%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**298,185**	**300,232**	**0.7%**	**1,584,215**	**1,613,938**	**1.9%**	**10.3%**	**10.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	33,183	37,842	14.0%	186,085	209,794	12.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	63,044	59,782	-5.2%	319,892	290,825	-9.1%	2.1%	1.8%
Other	201,958	202,608	0.3%	1,078,238	1,113,318	3.3%	7.0%	6.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**48,507**	**47,571**	**-1.9%**	**261,161**	**263,870**	**1.0%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**11,896**	**9,316**	**-21.7%**	**77,479**	**55,265**	**-28.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**284,879**	**286,691**	**0.6%**	**1,537,436**	**1,564,664**	**1.8%**	**10.0%**	**9.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,869,342**	**3,050,085**	**6.3%**	**15,337,252**	**16,185,463**	**5.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**772,172**	**683,896**	**-11.4%**	**3,792,982**	**3,857,245**	**1.7%**	**38.1%**	**37.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	506,263	444,089	-12.3%	2,416,689	2,554,223	5.7%	24.3%	24.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	24,994	21,926	-12.3%	110,259	112,769	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	46,892	38,667	-17.5%	241,398	211,859	-12.2%	2.4%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	82,792	61,473	-25.8%	493,544	363,378	-26.4%	5.0%	3.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	77,547	75,948	-2.1%	396,215	416,739	5.2%	4.0%	4.0%
Other	33,684	41,793	24.1%	134,877	198,277	47.0%	1.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**177,789**	**171,197**	**-3.7%**	**971,569**	**1,051,655**	**8.2%**	**9.8%**	**10.2%**
Pulp	64,774	58,818	-9.2%	310,776	357,262	15.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Newsprint	24,144	27,477	13.8%	158,661	172,025	8.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	79,214	73,045	-7.8%	449,136	455,068	1.3%	4.5%	4.4%
Other	9,657	11,856	22.8%	52,996	67,299	27.0%	0.5%	0.7%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**90,705**	**90,886**	**0.2%**	**469,027**	**451,031**	**-3.8%**	**4.7%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,000	3,913	30.4%	19,230	25,716	33.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	33,380	35,042	5.0%	114,548	115,192	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%
Other	54,325	51,930	-4.4%	335,249	310,123	-7.5%	3.4%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**48,488**	**50,734**	**4.6%**	**253,205**	**237,735**	**-6.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,608	10,593	-16.0%	57,079	34,110	-40.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,985	21,342	18.7%	101,358	120,524	18.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	3,938	3,959	0.5%	25,651	19,725	-23.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	13,957	14,840	6.3%	69,118	63,376	-8.3%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**47,897**	**65,129**	**36.0%**	**234,277**	**356,646**	**52.2%**	**2.4%**	**3.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	3	NA	0	3	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,782	30,407	210.8%	21,708	119,437	450.2%	0.2%	1.2%
Unwrought Aluminium	5,546	5,202	-6.2%	31,628	27,291	-13.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	24,033	18,111	-24.6%	136,140	149,941	10.1%	1.4%	1.4%
Other	8,537	11,405	33.6%	44,801	59,973	33.9%	0.5%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**252,601**	**318,030**	**25.9%**	**1,553,748**	**1,719,954**	**10.7%**	**15.6%**	**16.6%**
Natural Gas	208,403	258,967	24.3%	1,278,799	1,437,146	12.4%	12.8%	13.9%
Coal	9,800	15,818	61.4%	58,970	86,066	45.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	22,156	28,511	28.7%	140,865	129,613	-8.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Other	12,243	14,735	20.4%	75,113	67,129	-10.6%	0.8%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**201,396**	**217,804**	**8.1%**	**1,156,483**	**1,198,776**	**3.7%**	**11.6%**	**11.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	27,503	31,307	13.8%	159,829	172,822	8.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	39,456	46,693	18.3%	206,069	223,512	8.5%	2.1%	2.2%
Other	134,437	139,804	4.0%	790,584	802,443	1.5%	7.9%	7.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**45,452**	**44,028**	**-3.1%**	**243,956**	**245,662**	**0.7%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**10,071**	**7,343**	**-27.1%**	**70,080**	**43,711**	**-37.6%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**218,644**	**215,498**	**-1.4%**	**1,206,802**	**1,191,306**	**-1.3%**	**12.1%**	**11.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,865,216**	**1,864,544**	**0.0%**	**9,952,139**	**10,353,722**	**4.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**179,270**	**115,664**	**-35.5%**	**858,055**	**678,853**	**-20.9%**	**45.0%**	**34.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	115,408	82,202	-28.8%	641,349	488,423	-23.8%	33.6%	24.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	3,527	1,611	-54.3%	14,646	8,455	-42.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	2,661	2,290	-13.9%	21,431	16,170	-24.5%	1.1%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	13,539	11,477	-15.2%	65,780	57,077	-13.2%	3.5%	2.9%
Other	44,136	18,084	-59.0%	114,823	108,675	-5.4%	6.0%	5.5%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**39,114**	**30,348**	**-22.4%**	**233,658**	**165,010**	**-29.4%**	**12.3%**	**8.4%**
Pulp	28,024	25,590	-8.7%	172,412	132,105	-23.4%	9.0%	6.7%
Newsprint	8,553	3,446	-59.7%	46,573	24,893	-46.6%	2.4%	1.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,086	932	-55.3%	12,639	6,379	-49.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Other	451	380	-15.7%	2,031	1,633	-19.6%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**10,764**	**14,762**	**37.2%**	**58,150**	**69,883**	**20.1%**	**3.1%**	**3.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	869	2,194	152.6%	4,141	7,075	70.8%	0.2%	0.4%
Vegetables	169	155	-8.1%	675	546	-19.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	9,726	12,413	27.6%	53,334	62,242	16.7%	2.8%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**50,831**	**58,826**	**15.7%**	**114,828**	**133,208**	**16.0%**	**6.0%**	**6.8%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,445	7,492	206.4%	14,772	21,431	45.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	3,630	3,521	-3.0%	11,405	13,049	14.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	263	135	-48.6%	878	993	13.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	44,493	47,677	7.2%	87,772	97,735	11.4%	4.6%	5.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**57,723**	**95,281**	**65.1%**	**393,345**	**556,086**	**41.4%**	**20.6%**	**28.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	36,425	44,962	23.4%	176,538	202,680	14.8%	9.3%	10.3%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,569	14,925	168.0%	30,463	84,071	176.0%	1.6%	4.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	10,739	29,971	179.1%	162,796	193,089	18.6%	8.5%	9.8%
Unwrought Zinc	706	506	-28.4%	2,792	3,019	8.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	4,282	4,918	14.8%	20,755	73,226	252.8%	1.1%	3.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**34,159**	**70,341**	**105.9%**	**178,068**	**265,389**	**49.0%**	**9.3%**	**13.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	34,110	70,321	106.2%	177,670	265,172	49.2%	9.3%	13.5%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	49	20	-59.9%	398	217	-43.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**6,121**	**10,375**	**69.5%**	**28,512**	**42,799**	**50.1%**	**1.5%**	**2.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	996	2,230	124.0%	4,051	8,269	104.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,066	1,288	20.8%	7,665	4,768	-37.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	4,059	6,857	68.9%	16,795	29,762	77.2%	0.9%	1.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**363**	**198**	**-45.6%**	**1,861**	**1,587**	**-14.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**54**	**183**	**240.9%**	**1,363**	**2,533**	**85.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,639**	**11,990**	**158.5%**	**38,686**	**48,764**	**26.1%**	**2.0%**	**2.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**383,037**	**407,969**	**6.5%**	**1,906,514**	**1,964,092**	**3.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JUNE			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**19,488**	**22,853**	**17.3%**	**133,710**	**150,498**	**12.6%**	**13.4%**	**12.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	13,905	14,357	3.3%	117,263	113,450	-3.3%	11.8%	9.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	245	634	159.1%	1,709	2,791	63.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	77	140	82.8%	2,431	4,568	87.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	176	53	-70.2%	464	321	-30.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	898	755	-15.9%	2,565	4,549	77.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	4,187	6,914	65.1%	9,277	24,819	167.5%	0.9%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**67,331**	**50,977**	**-24.3%**	**395,655**	**352,526**	**-10.9%**	**39.8%**	**29.1%**
Pulp	62,123	44,882	-27.8%	355,238	313,062	-11.9%	35.7%	25.8%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	7,327	5.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,183	6,011	16.0%	33,256	31,826	-4.3%	3.3%	2.6%
Other	25	84	237.8%	191	311	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,881**	**2,499**	**-35.6%**	**15,951**	**13,988**	**-12.3%**	**1.6%**	**1.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	151	NA	149	202	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	400	210	-47.4%	1,648	1,300	-21.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	3,482	2,138	-38.6%	14,154	12,486	-11.8%	1.4%	1.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,140**	**5,862**	**14.1%**	**25,705**	**28,140**	**9.5%**	**2.6%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,647	3,041	84.6%	4,914	7,010	42.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	115	480	317.8%	2,907	5,907	103.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	3,342	1,854	-44.5%	17,127	13,989	-18.3%	1.7%	1.2%
Other	36	488	1242.9%	756	1,235	63.3%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**14,234**	**5,745**	**-59.6%**	**54,306**	**52,610**	**-3.1%**	**5.5%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	10,146	5,552	-45.3%	47,926	50,541	5.5%	4.8%	4.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	68	NA	644	672	4.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	4,088	126	-96.9%	5,736	1,398	-75.6%	0.6%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**37,430**	**125,113**	**234.3%**	**184,972**	**403,713**	**118.3%**	**18.6%**	**33.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	37,430	125,107	234.2%	184,970	403,685	118.2%	18.6%	33.3%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	7	NA	2	28	1676.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**30,814**	**29,182**	**-5.3%**	**145,695**	**153,618**	**5.4%**	**14.7%**	**12.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	871	905	3.8%	7,526	8,759	16.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	4,174	4,270	2.3%	22,617	18,019	-20.3%	2.3%	1.5%
Other	25,769	24,007	-6.8%	115,553	126,840	9.8%	11.6%	10.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**1,113**	**1,778**	**59.8%**	**5,079**	**6,223**	**22.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,248**	**1,212**	**-2.9%**	**4,058**	**6,676**	**64.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,984**	**7,255**	**82.1%**	**29,193**	**43,174**	**47.9%**	**2.9%**	**3.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**194,664**	**252,478**	**36.7%**	**994,323**	**1,211,167**	**21.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

M57

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

7

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

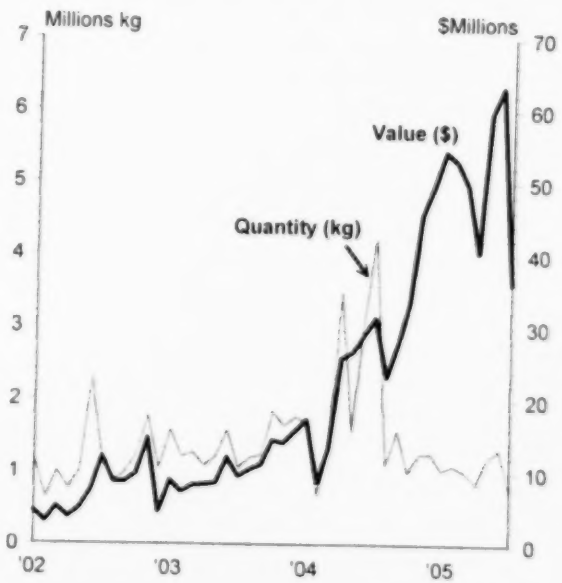
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
September 2005
Issue: 05-07

Exports ◆ July 2005

- Over the first seven months of 2005 the value of BC origin exports increased 4.0% compared to the same period a year earlier. Substantial increases in shipments of energy and metals were the main contributors to the increase.
- Exports of metallic mineral products climbed 34.1% over the January to July period of 2005 compared to the first seven months in 2004. The largest jump was for molybdenum ores and concentrates, which more than doubled (+134.8%), pushing it ahead of aluminum as the third most significant metallic mineral export from BC. There was also a significant increase in exports of copper ores and concentrates (+45.0%); however, unwrought aluminum shipments fell 6.9%.
- Soaring prices for natural gas and coal have helped boost the value of energy exports 33.9% year-to-date. Higher prices bumped shipments of natural gas up 14.4%, while a combination of inflated prices and higher demand have increased coal exports 79.7%. These jumps were more than enough to offset the drop in electricity (-2.9%) and other energy (-9.4%).
- Shipments of forest products have slipped over the first seven months of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. Exports of pulp and paper products are down 9.9%, while solid wood product shipments have declined 4.4%. However, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, it is likely that there will be substantial demand for lumber products for use in the rebuilding effort, which should drive up lumber exports in the last quarter of 2005 and beyond.
- BC exports of apparel and accessories have plunged 27.6% so far in 2005, likely due to the relaxation of import quotas and the subsequent flood of goods from China.
- India is quickly becoming an important export destination for BC, with shipments to that country jumping 62.5% year-to-date. Shipments to Mexico have also seen a significant increase, climbing 28.4%. On the other end of the scale exports to Australia (-27.2%) and Hong Kong (-20.0%) have fallen sharply.

BC origin exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates have soared in the last year mostly due to rising prices for the product

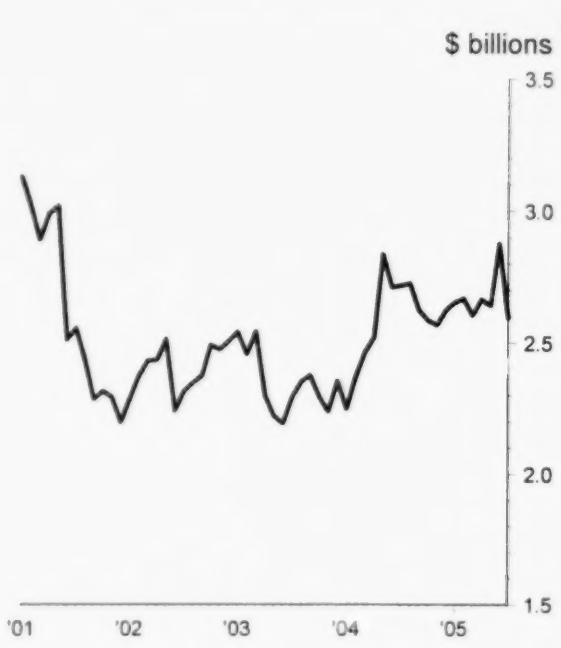


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) experienced a significant drop in July

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality slumped 9.7% in July, erasing an 8.9% jump a month earlier. All major commodity categories experienced declines including forest products (-10.4%), which represent about 40% of BC exports.
- Shipments to the United States fell 3.6% in July, driven mainly by a drop in exports of energy products (-9.5%) and industrial and consumer goods (-10.1%).



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Jul 2003	201	398	971	313	408	2,292	1,566
Aug	188	418	1,019	306	421	2,352	1,574
Sep	185	403	1,064	308	416	2,376	1,595
Oct	162	394	1,054	305	381	2,295	1,537
Nov	170	308	1,055	291	416	2,239	1,476
Dec	204	360	1,034	314	442	2,354	1,541
Jan 2004	169	332	1,037	309	401	2,249	1,505
Feb	185	349	1,047	330	457	2,369	1,520
Mar	187	351	1,157	315	453	2,463	1,620
Apr	188	338	1,182	316	497	2,521	1,647
May	193	454	1,321	337	530	2,836	1,788
Jun	199	365	1,310	340	497	2,712	1,774
Jul	202	385	1,272	348	512	2,718	1,765
Aug	195	396	1,268	336	531	2,725	1,755
Sep	201	312	1,266	335	509	2,624	1,713
Oct	209	345	1,194	337	501	2,586	1,669
Nov	202	434	1,100	334	498	2,568	1,673
Dec	186	450	1,144	317	528	2,624	1,692
Jan 2005	189	441	1,143	329	551	2,653	1,703
Feb	183	422	1,176	333	553	2,667	1,747
Mar	180	448	1,135	332	510	2,605	1,749
Apr	184	492	1,121	350	517	2,664	1,762
May	186	457	1,122	347	530	2,641	1,668
Jun	212	610	1,123	351	579	2,875	1,791
Jul	173	580	1,007	350	486	2,596	1,726

Laying on the Lumber

"I have a background from my younger days in hockey. When somebody slammed you into the boards with undue force and aggression, you took their number. I think we've got to take their number."
Industry Minister David Emerson

NAFTA has once again found in favour of Canada in the softwood lumber dispute, but the United States is refusing to accept the ruling

The NAFTA panel investigating the United States' extraordinary challenge in the softwood lumber dispute with Canada has found that the complaint has no basis and has ordered that the tariffs be removed and the duties returned. That decision should have marked the end of this round of the softwood lumber saga, but in a move that may put the entire free trade agreement on thin ice, the United States has refused to admit defeat and is insisting that the ruling changes nothing. Neena Moorjani, speaking for the US Trade Representative, stated "We are, of course, disappointed with the decision, but it will have no impact on the antidumping and countervailing duty orders." The explanation for the refusal to acknowledge the panel's decision is that the ruling applies only to the 2002 finding of injury by the US International Trade Commission (ITC) and not to the revised November 2004 ITC determination.

The Canadian government and other interested parties on this side of the border are understandably vexed by the US government's refusal to abide by the NAFTA ruling. Trade Minister Jim Peterson voiced the expectations of the Canadian government, saying, "This is a binding decision that clearly eliminates the basis for US-imposed duties on Canadian softwood lumber. We fully expect the United States to abide by this ruling, stop collecting duties and refund the duties collected over the past three years."

The final NAFTA panel decision is binding, which means the US is obligated to remove the duties and return the money collected to date

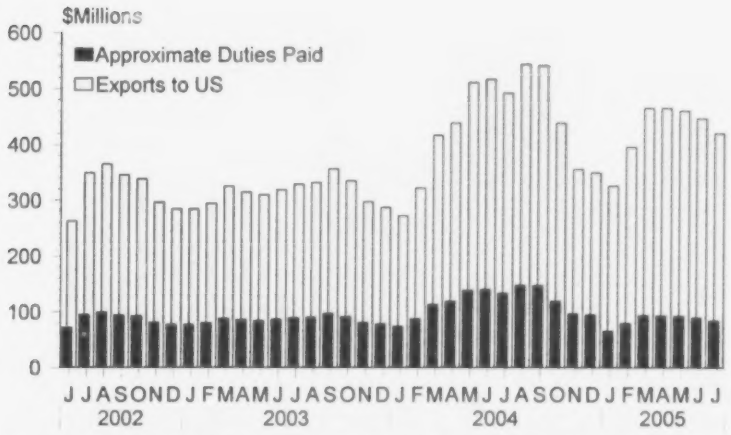
Peterson is quite correct in saying that the decision is binding. Paragraph 9 of Article 1904 (Review of the Final Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations) of the NAFTA agreement clearly stipulates this to be the case:

> The decision of a panel under this Article shall be binding on the involved Parties with respect to the particular matter between the Parties that is before the panel.

There doesn't seem to be any room for another interpretation of the law in this case, yet the United States remains intractable in their refusal to abide by the panel's decision. This has many trade experts concerned that the NAFTA itself could be in jeopardy, including several of the key participants in creating the deal. The US Ambassador to Canada, David Wilkins, has cautioned the Canadian side to stop their "emotional tirades" and tone down the rhetoric. He suggests that the only way to end the dispute is to negotiate a settlement. However, Canada has suspended all negotiations in light of the US government's refusal to abide by the terms of NAFTA, suggesting that it does not make sense to negotiate an agreement with a party that is not willing to live up to the terms of agreements already in place.

Wilkins has classified the lumber dispute as a minor trade issue, but it is likely that most Canadians, particularly those in British Columbia, would take issue with that depiction. So far this year, exports of softwood lumber to the United States have comprised over 16% of the value of BC's total commodity exports and 25% of the value of BC's commodity exports to the United States. And while it is true that less than three per cent of Canada's total commodity exports to the US are comprised of softwood lumber, the potential implications that the US refusal to abide by the NAFTA ruling have for the NAFTA agreement itself are hardly a trivial matter.

Duties collected on BC origin exports of softwood lumber to the United States have been adding up



Source: Statistics Canada for exports, BC Stats for estimated duties paid

Softwood lumber makes up about one quarter of the total value of BC exports to the United States

The softwood lumber dispute has dragged on for over four years now and Canadian lumber companies have been posting bonds to cover countervailing and anti-dumping duties since May 22, 2002. The cumulative total of these duties has likely exceeded $Cdn 6 billion.[1] This is approximately equivalent to the value of total Canadian exports to China, Canada's fourth-largest export destination, in 2004. It is difficult to agree that this is a "minor trade issue" when numbers of that magnitude are involved.

[1] The $6 billion figure is a BC Stats estimate based on the value of softwood lumber exported to the United States. It is calculated using the average anti-dumping duty of 8.43% to December 2004 and 3.78% thereafter. Some firms may have paid higher or lower duties than these figures, so the numbers quoted here should be considered estimates.

Cumulatively, duties paid on Canadian softwood lumber exports to the United States have reached approximately $6 billion

Source: BC Stats

Cumulative duties paid on softwood lumber exports to the United States amount to about $Cdn 6 billion

The intransigence on the part of the US government with regard to this issue has resulted in calls for various retaliatory measures, ranging from tariffs on various American products, such as Californian wine, to export taxes on energy products, to holding up approvals for sales of energy-producing companies to American interests. The federal government has already ruled out export taxes, but has applied to the World Trade Organization (WTO) for permission to apply retaliatory tariffs and also has launched a lawsuit in the US Court of International Trade, hoping the court will order the duties removed and the monies refunded. However, a recent decision by the WTO may have ended Canadian hopes for permission to impose tariffs.

A recent WTO decision may have ruled out the possibility of retaliatory tariffs

The WTO ruled that the United States were in compliance with international law when it imposed duties on imports of Canadian softwood lumber. The full details of the ruling are yet to be made public, but the Canadian side of the dispute has characterized it as a "setback." Nevertheless, Canada insists that the NAFTA ruling supersedes the WTO decision and that the US is still bound to lift the duties and return the approximately $Cdn 6 billion that has been collected so far. It would seem that Canada is on solid ground on this issue, since NAFTA is entrenched in US law and the decisions by the NAFTA panels have been based on US law. In other words, the panels have found that the US government has breached US law by imposing the duties.

Canada is hoping to prove that the United States is breaking its own laws by continuing to apply duties on Canadian softwood lumber in contravention to the ruling by the NAFTA panel

However, trade officials in the US have suggested that the WTO decision makes the ruling by NAFTA moot. Although a convenient negotiating tactic, this suggestion is surprising, since it basically implies that international law can trump American law, which is in direct opposition to what has been said prior to the release of the WTO ruling. Considering that the United States has yet to repeal the *Byrd Amendment*, which was deemed illegal by

The Byrd Amendment stipulates that all anti-dumping and countervailing duties from goods imported into the US are to be distributed to the companies that initiated the complaint

the WTO almost three years ago, it also seems hypocritical. It is even harder to swallow when one considers that the WTO has consistently ruled that the methods used to calculate the duties have been faulty, yet the US has failed to fully comply with their instructions. A WTO ruling that said just that is being appealed by the United States.

The refusal of the United States to accept defeat does not bode well for a speedy resolution to the dispute, but there are a couple of events that may shift things in Canada's favour. First is the news that International Paper, one of the key members of the US Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports and the world's largest forest products company, is intending to sell off the milling side of its business, including the timberlands operations. If this happens, the Coalition will lose a significant source of funding, particularly if a Canadian company purchases the assets. The lobby group could lose a lot of its power as a result.

The likely sale by International Paper of its milling and timberland operations could hurt the US lumber lobby and help Canada

Hurricane Katrina is another potential catalyst for a resolution to the dispute. While the tragic aftermath of the hurricane may have temporarily taken the focus away from trade issues, this should not last long. Once reconstruction begins, there will be an enormous demand for building materials. In addition to softwood lumber from Canada, the United States has also imposed substantial duties on cement from Mexico. It is doubtful that there will be much of an appetite for a continuation of duties on these building materials in the face of already substantial costs involved in reconstruction. In fact, officials from the United States and Mexico are planning to meet to discuss an end to the cement tariffs. This may not be enough to sway the US lumber lobby, which has already insisted that the duties should be removed on donated lumber only, but it could make more American consumers aware of the folly of the duties, particularly since the American press is more likely to make the increased costs a news item.

The need for building materials in the aftermath of the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina could hasten efforts to end the dispute

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

03-02 *Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy*
(released April 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	26,653	25,326	-5.0%	193,833	226,835	17.0%	337,032	302,431	340,051
Germany	55,291	40,530	-26.7%	243,054	280,039	15.2%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	97,597	89,214	-8.6%	720,782	737,808	2.4%	756,299	907,770	1,301,024
Hong Kong	16,736	8,017	-52.1%	161,491	129,257	-20.0%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	42,515	18,282	-57.0%	278,264	267,256	-4.0%	339,336	428,132	482,171
Japan	340,495	337,775	-0.8%	2,247,009	2,302,016	2.4%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,802,246
South Korea	85,030	97,384	14.5%	558,570	595,318	6.6%	725,080	772,125	913,986
India	10,416	4,257	-59.1%	64,062	104,118	62.5%	120,455	110,093	128,109
Australia	25,701	11,283	-56.1%	136,401	99,325	-27.2%	187,349	200,826	223,593
Mexico	22,745	19,830	-12.8%	121,003	155,404	28.4%	79,009	107,285	199,336
United States	1,829,678	1,794,490	-1.9%	11,781,816	12,183,723	3.4%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,261
other	230,556	215,180	-6.7%	1,614,399	1,761,131	9.1%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,856,023
Total International Exports	**2,783,413**	**2,661,566**	**-4.4%**	**18,120,665**	**18,842,230**	**4.0%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,044,017**
1) Western Europe	206,320	176,646	-14.4%	1,223,103	1,400,829	14.5%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,480
2) Eastern Europe	7,313	9,973	36.4%	29,981	59,828	99.5%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	42,591	14,325	-66.4%	276,790	248,526	-10.2%	398,337	402,792	479,516
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,050	2,652	-47.5%	37,529	30,126	-19.7%	44,318	65,433	54,999
5) South America	32,187	42,105	30.8%	196,804	219,396	11.5%	221,222	281,172	318,807
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,384	4,408	30.3%	50,007	53,065	6.1%	59,833	64,728	91,984
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	657,460	580,283	-11.7%	4,435,015	4,416,294	-0.4%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,559,928
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	316,964	242,509	-23.5%	2,188,006	2,114,278	-3.4%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,757,682
9) Middle East	6,567	25,033	281.2%	139,308	175,383	25.9%	184,943	207,976	248,387
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.0%		1.1%	1.2%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	2.0%	1.5%		1.3%	1.5%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.5%	3.4%		4.0%	3.9%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.3%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.5%	0.7%		1.5%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.2%	12.7%		12.4%	12.2%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	3.1%	3.7%		3.1%	3.2%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.2%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.9%	0.4%		0.8%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.8%	0.7%		0.7%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	65.7%	67.4%		65.0%	64.7%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	8.3%	8.1%		8.9%	9.3%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.4%	6.6%		6.7%	7.4%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	0.5%		1.5%	1.3%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.2%	1.6%		1.1%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.2%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.6%	21.8%		24.5%	23.4%		22.6%	23.4%	24.4%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.4%	9.1%		12.1%	11.2%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.2%	0.9%		0.8%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**931,939**	**760,574**	**-18.4%**	**5,919,119**	**5,657,631**	**-4.4%**	**32.7%**	**30.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	650,000	498,109	-23.4%	3,991,856	3,812,497	-4.5%	22.0%	20.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,643	21,236	-17.2%	139,219	139,177	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	41,504	36,557	-11.9%	303,306	264,001	-13.0%	1.7%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	72,874	55,813	-23.4%	591,518	440,299	-25.6%	3.3%	2.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	90,637	84,900	-6.3%	563,203	578,528	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%
Other	51,281	63,957	24.7%	330,018	423,130	28.2%	1.8%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**428,783**	**333,947**	**-22.1%**	**2,930,629**	**2,641,623**	**-9.9%**	**16.2%**	**14.0%**
Pulp	264,417	190,765	-27.9%	1,761,119	1,486,462	-15.6%	9.7%	7.9%
Newsprint	49,932	38,861	-22.2%	368,112	365,614	-0.7%	2.0%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	100,977	92,263	-8.6%	721,527	691,822	-4.1%	4.0%	3.7%
Other	13,457	12,058	-10.4%	79,771	97,725	22.5%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**161,021**	**145,169**	**-9.8%**	**840,579**	**877,121**	**4.3%**	**4.6%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	45,558	34,971	-23.2%	72,006	73,434	2.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	33,045	34,449	4.3%	165,119	166,958	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Other	82,418	75,749	-8.1%	603,454	636,729	5.5%	3.3%	3.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**104,871**	**83,707**	**-20.2%**	**575,509**	**562,425**	**-2.3%**	**3.2%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	18,604	13,280	-28.6%	106,570	87,957	-17.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,970	25,155	9.5%	145,661	181,361	24.5%	0.8%	1.0%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	9,149	5,739	-37.3%	61,035	47,537	-22.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	54,148	39,533	-27.0%	262,242	245,570	-6.4%	1.4%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**168,217**	**181,684**	**8.0%**	**1,174,842**	**1,575,674**	**34.1%**	**6.5%**	**8.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	38,311	54,859	43.2%	332,906	482,804	45.0%	1.8%	2.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	31,187	36,030	15.5%	151,668	356,041	134.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	48,469	48,306	-0.3%	353,983	339,018	-6.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	33,213	25,407	-23.5%	219,495	228,920	4.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Other	17,038	17,081	0.3%	106,790	168,891	58.2%	0.6%	0.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**374,533**	**574,488**	**53.4%**	**2,605,748**	**3,489,905**	**33.9%**	**14.4%**	**18.5%**
Natural Gas	193,785	216,380	11.7%	1,472,584	1,684,261	14.4%	8.1%	8.9%
Coal	126,838	305,353	140.7%	860,944	1,547,314	79.7%	4.8%	8.2%
Electricity	39,901	39,075	-2.1%	180,766	175,514	-2.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	14,009	13,680	-2.3%	91,454	82,817	-9.4%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**269,800**	**268,041**	**-0.3%**	**1,854,015**	**1,885,268**	**1.7%**	**10.2%**	**10.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	34,716	31,543	-9.1%	220,801	240,835	9.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	54,508	57,644	5.8%	374,400	348,504	-6.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Other	180,576	179,854	-0.4%	1,258,814	1,295,926	2.9%	6.9%	6.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**47,930**	**42,816**	**-10.7%**	**309,091**	**306,758**	**-0.8%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,102**	**10,283**	**-21.5%**	**90,581**	**65,573**	**-27.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**283,216**	**259,857**	**-8.2%**	**1,820,653**	**1,780,253**	**-2.2%**	**10.0%**	**9.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,783,413**	**2,661,564**	**-4.4%**	**16,120,865**	**18,842,230**	**4.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**716,075**	**640,252**	**-10.6%**	**4,509,058**	**4,498,904**	**-0.2%**	**38.3%**	**36.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	479,996	419,458	-12.6%	2,896,685	2,975,888	2.7%	24.6%	24.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,079	20,961	-16.4%	135,338	133,730	-1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	37,913	35,210	-7.1%	279,311	247,043	-11.6%	2.4%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	69,311	54,682	-21.1%	562,855	418,060	-25.7%	4.8%	3.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	74,205	76,285	2.8%	470,420	492,711	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Other	29,571	33,656	13.8%	164,448	231,471	40.8%	1.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**169,512**	**196,893**	**16.2%**	**1,141,081**	**1,248,548**	**9.4%**	**9.7%**	**10.2%**
Pulp	64,714	74,842	15.7%	375,490	432,104	15.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Newsprint	23,946	32,669	36.4%	182,606	204,694	12.1%	1.5%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	71,416	78,059	9.3%	520,552	533,127	2.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Other	9,436	11,323	20.0%	62,432	78,623	25.9%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**115,360**	**109,448**	**-5.1%**	**584,387**	**560,318**	**-4.1%**	**5.0%**	**4.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	38,169	29,317	-23.2%	57,399	55,034	-4.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	30,496	33,794	10.8%	145,044	148,985	2.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Other	46,696	46,337	-0.8%	381,945	356,299	-6.7%	3.2%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**60,383**	**56,839**	**-5.9%**	**313,588**	**293,918**	**-6.3%**	**2.7%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	11,076	9,090	-17.9%	68,155	43,100	-36.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	15,946	18,282	14.6%	117,304	138,806	18.3%	1.0%	1.1%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,258	4,580	-12.9%	30,909	24,306	-21.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	28,102	24,887	-11.4%	97,220	87,706	-9.8%	0.8%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**41,381**	**47,244**	**14.2%**	**275,658**	**403,922**	**46.5%**	**2.3%**	**3.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	3	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,701	7,128	92.6%	25,409	126,565	398.1%	0.2%	1.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,963	6,081	2.0%	37,590	33,373	-11.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	24,035	24,472	1.8%	160,175	174,444	8.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Other	7,682	9,564	24.5%	52,484	69,537	32.5%	0.4%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**258,365**	**280,323**	**8.5%**	**1,812,113**	**2,035,948**	**12.4%**	**15.4%**	**16.7%**
Natural Gas	193,785	216,380	11.7%	1,472,584	1,684,261	14.4%	12.5%	13.8%
Coal	10,775	11,249	4.4%	69,746	95,425	36.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	39,901	39,075	-2.1%	180,766	175,514	-2.9%	1.5%	1.4%
Other	13,904	13,620	-2.0%	89,017	80,749	-9.3%	0.8%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**195,950**	**211,935**	**8.2%**	**1,352,432**	**1,410,150**	**4.3%**	**11.5%**	**11.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	28,613	28,230	-1.3%	188,442	200,631	6.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,634	47,848	17.8%	246,703	271,311	10.0%	2.1%	2.2%
Other	126,703	135,857	7.2%	917,287	938,209	2.3%	7.8%	7.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**44,511**	**40,649**	**-8.7%**	**288,477**	**286,308**	**-0.8%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**11,908**	**9,058**	**-23.9%**	**81,988**	**52,766**	**-35.6%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**216,233**	**201,848**	**-6.7%**	**1,423,035**	**1,392,941**	**-2.1%**	**12.1%**	**11.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,829,678**	**1,794,490**	**-1.9%**	**11,781,816**	**12,183,723**	**3.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**158,214**	**89,772**	**-42.5%**	**1,014,268**	**769,576**	**-24.1%**	**45.1%**	**33.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	121,002	58,406	-51.7%	762,352	546,736	-28.3%	33.9%	23.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	2,609	1,171	-55.1%	17,254	9,633	-44.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	3,171	1,040	-67.2%	24,602	17,210	-30.0%	1.1%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	14,222	4,049	-71.5%	80,002	62,164	-22.3%	3.6%	2.7%
Other	15,209	25,107	65.1%	130,033	133,782	2.9%	5.8%	5.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**38,275**	**22,669**	**-40.8%**	**271,931**	**187,849**	**-30.9%**	**12.1%**	**8.2%**
Pulp	26,939	19,857	-26.3%	199,352	151,961	-23.8%	8.9%	6.6%
Newsprint	8,375	2,279	-72.8%	54,948	27,172	-50.5%	2.4%	1.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,866	336	-82.0%	14,505	6,774	-53.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Other	1,095	198	-81.9%	3,126	1,942	-37.9%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,099**	**9,877**	**-11.0%**	**69,249**	**80,143**	**15.7%**	**3.1%**	**3.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,839	792	-56.9%	5,980	7,906	32.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	403	106	-73.6%	1,078	661	-38.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	8,857	8,979	1.4%	62,191	71,576	15.1%	2.8%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**28,997**	**16,787**	**-42.1%**	**143,825**	**147,733**	**2.7%**	**6.4%**	**6.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,112	590	-72.1%	16,884	19,324	14.5%	0.8%	0.8%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	4,959	5,071	2.3%	16,365	18,134	10.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	885	96	-89.2%	1,764	1,088	-38.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Other	21,041	11,030	-47.6%	108,813	109,188	0.3%	4.8%	4.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**81,308**	**64,220**	**-21.0%**	**474,653**	**620,328**	**30.7%**	**21.1%**	**26.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	38,311	8,478	-77.9%	214,849	211,159	-1.7%	9.6%	9.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,278	17,268	303.7%	34,741	101,339	191.7%	1.5%	4.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	33,692	33,714	0.1%	196,489	226,803	15.4%	8.7%	9.9%
Unwrought Zinc	576	0	-100.0%	3,367	3,019	-10.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	4,452	4,759	6.9%	25,207	78,008	209.5%	1.1%	3.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**10,418**	**108,860**	**945.2%**	**188,474**	**374,249**	**98.6%**	**8.4%**	**16.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	10,407	108,860	946.0%	183,077	374,032	98.9%	8.4%	16.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	8	0	-100.0%	396	217	-45.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3,785**	**4,985**	**31.7%**	**32,297**	**48,536**	**50.3%**	**1.4%**	**2.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	485	705	45.5%	4,536	9,082	100.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,004	1,416	41.0%	8,669	6,294	-27.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	2,297	2,864	24.7%	19,092	33,160	73.7%	0.8%	1.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**389**	**143**	**-63.2%**	**2,250**	**1,730**	**-23.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**226**	**34**	**-84.9%**	**1,589**	**2,567**	**61.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,787**	**20,427**	**108.7%**	**48,473**	**69,303**	**43.0%**	**2.2%**	**3.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**340,495**	**337,775**	**-0.8%**	**2,247,009**	**2,302,016**	**2.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q2 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**23,483**	**16,172**	**-31.1%**	**157,192**	**165,258**	**5.1%**	**13.1%**	**11.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,347	11,498	-37.3%	135,610	124,977	-7.8%	11.3%	9.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	336	229	-31.8%	2,045	3,130	53.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	443	0	-100.0%	2,874	4,568	58.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	42	0	-100.0%	506	321	-36.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	733	446	-39.2%	3,298	5,038	52.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	3,582	3,999	11.6%	12,859	27,222	111.7%	1.1%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**73,988**	**43,298**	**-41.5%**	**469,643**	**395,960**	**-15.7%**	**39.2%**	**28.6%**
Pulp	67,812	39,114	-42.3%	423,050	352,176	-16.8%	35.3%	25.4%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	7,327	5.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	6,147	4,116	-33.0%	39,403	36,078	-8.4%	3.3%	2.6%
Other	29	68	135.7%	220	379	72.1%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**6,244**	**2,835**	**-54.6%**	**22,196**	**16,945**	**-23.7%**	**1.9%**	**1.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	3,006	1,361	-54.7%	3,155	1,563	-50.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Vegetables	494	120	-75.8%	2,141	1,419	-33.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	2,744	1,354	-50.7%	16,898	13,962	-17.4%	1.4%	1.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,992**	**4,303**	**-13.8%**	**30,697**	**32,453**	**5.7%**	**2.6%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,673	2,842	69.9%	6,587	9,844	49.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	523	483	-7.6%	3,430	6,407	86.8%	0.3%	0.5%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,787	900	-67.7%	19,915	14,888	-25.2%	1.7%	1.1%
Other	9	78	794.9%	765	1,313	71.6%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**16,933**	**1,790**	**-89.4%**	**71,239**	**54,401**	**-23.6%**	**6.0%**	**3.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	16,770	1,691	-89.9%	64,697	52,231	-19.3%	5.4%	3.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	128	66	-48.9%	773	737	-4.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	34	34	-0.5%	5,770	1,433	-75.2%	0.5%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**40,747**	**75,561**	**85.4%**	**225,719**	**479,274**	**112.3%**	**18.9%**	**34.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	40,747	75,558	85.4%	225,717	479,243	112.3%	18.9%	34.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1	3	409.9%	2	31	1372.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**29,881**	**25,768**	**-13.8%**	**175,577**	**180,569**	**2.8%**	**14.7%**	**13.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,019	370	-63.7%	8,545	8,980	5.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,312	2,584	-51.4%	27,929	20,614	-26.2%	2.3%	1.5%
Other	23,550	22,814	-3.1%	139,102	150,975	8.5%	11.6%	10.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**579**	**808**	**39.6%**	**5,658**	**7,032**	**24.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**756**	**956**	**24.7%**	**4,824**	**7,632**	**58.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,323**	**4,089**	**-23.2%**	**34,516**	**46,821**	**35.6%**	**2.9%**	**3.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**202,937**	**175,580**	**-13.5%**	**1,197,260**	**1,386,341**	**15.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

8

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

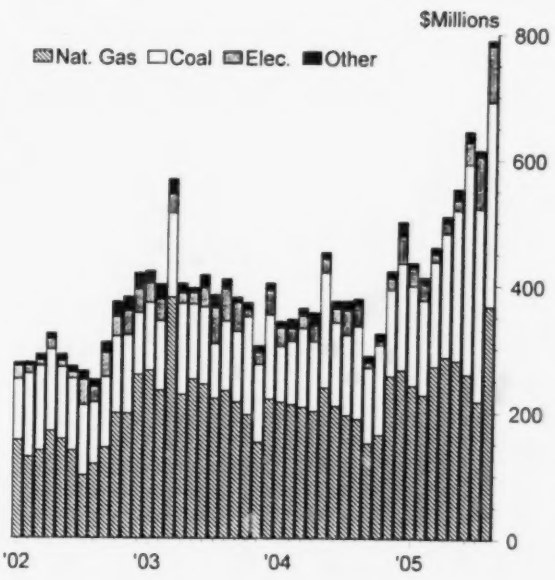
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
September 2005
Issue: 05-08

Exports ◆ August 2005

- August was a strong month for BC origin exports. Compared to the same month in 2004, exports rose 9.1%, which contributed to a 5.4% increase in exports year-to-date compared to the first eight months of 2004. Soaring exports of energy products, along with strong growth in shipments of metals, have been the main reasons for the overall growth in exports.
- There has been a 30.9% jump in international shipments of metallic mineral products in the January to August period of 2005 compared to the first eight months of 2004. Exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates have more than doubled (+134.7%), pushing that commodity ahead of aluminum as the third most significant metallic mineral export from BC. Shipments of unwrought aluminum have slipped 4.9%, but exports of copper ores and concentrates are up 39.9%.
- Soaring prices have helped boost the value of energy exports 48.1% year-to-date. Demand from countries such as China has helped inflate the price of coal, which has led to an 85.9% jump in the value of coal exports from BC. Natural gas shipments have also benefited from higher prices, with exports climbing 29.3%. Electricity transmissions across the border skyrocketed 167.6% in August compared to the same month last year, which contributed to a 44.2% year-to-date increase in electricity exports.
- Forest products have not fared well so far this year in terms of exports. The value of pulp and paper shipments has fallen 8.7%, while exports of solid wood products are down 6.7%. However, it is likely that in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, there will be substantial demand for lumber products for use in the rebuilding effort, which should drive up lumber exports in the last quarter of 2005 and beyond.
- India is quickly becoming an important trade partner for BC with exports to India climbing 79.4% over the first eight months of 2005. Exports to NAFTA trade partner Mexico have also grown significantly, rising 31.2%.

High demand and inflated prices are driving up the value of BC energy exports

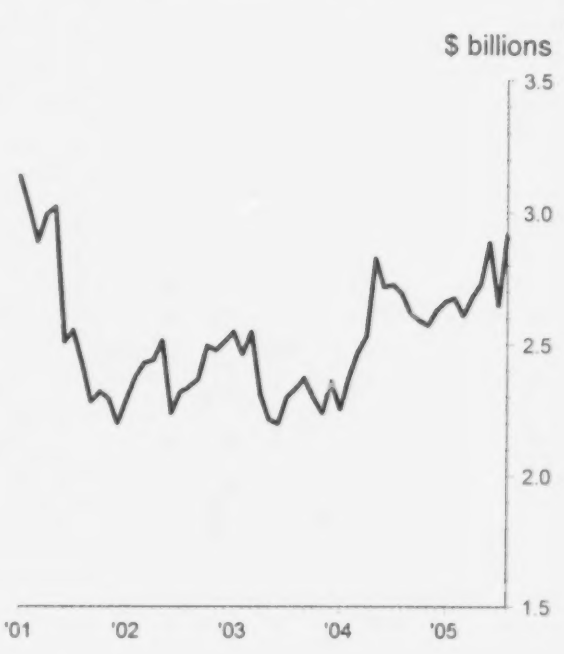


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality rebounded in August climbing 10.0% and more than offsetting an 8.2% drop a month earlier. The rise was due mainly to a 24.8% jump in exports to countries other than the United States. Shipments to the US edged up 2.6% in August.
- Energy exports were the main contributor to the overall increase, soaring 22.3% in August, mainly due to a substantial increase in electricity exports.

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) rebounded in August



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Aug 2003	183	404	1,015	306	421	2,329	1,564
Sep	184	402	1,059	308	417	2,371	1,597
Oct	163	395	1,054	305	381	2,298	1,542
Nov	170	308	1,054	291	416	2,239	1,477
Dec	204	361	1,037	314	443	2,360	1,545
Jan 2004	170	333	1,040	309	401	2,253	1,507
Feb	186	351	1,049	330	457	2,373	1,520
Mar	188	352	1,161	315	453	2,469	1,622
Apr	190	343	1,187	315	495	2,531	1,648
May	195	440	1,323	337	530	2,825	1,768
Jun	198	378	1,303	340	497	2,717	1,780
Jul	203	394	1,269	349	511	2,725	1,765
Aug	188	375	1,265	336	531	2,693	1,746
Sep	201	312	1,260	336	510	2,618	1,715
Oct	210	346	1,194	337	502	2,589	1,676
Nov	202	435	1,101	335	499	2,572	1,678
Dec	186	452	1,146	317	529	2,630	1,696
Jan 2005	190	443	1,148	329	551	2,661	1,709
Feb	184	425	1,180	333	553	2,675	1,750
Mar	181	450	1,138	332	509	2,609	1,749
Apr	185	500	1,126	350	516	2,678	1,766
May	188	541	1,122	349	529	2,729	1,743
Jun	210	630	1,117	352	576	2,885	1,801
Jul	176	634	998	353	487	2,648	1,766
Aug	205	776	1,072	350	510	2,913	1,813

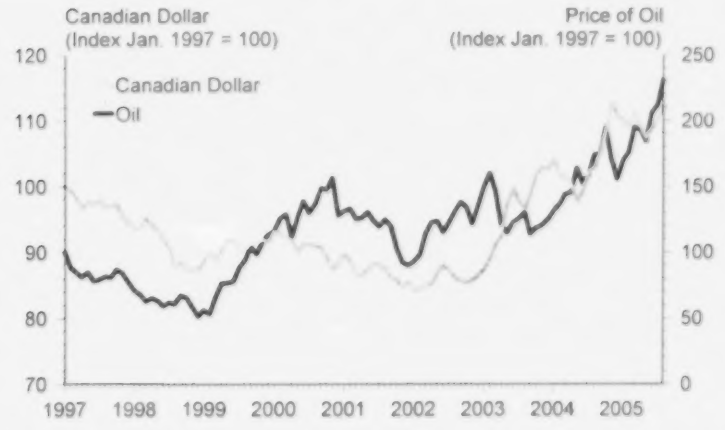
Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters

High prices and strong demand for energy products such as petroleum, natural gas and coal are providing a windfall for Canadian producers of those goods, but the escalatory effect this is having on the Canadian dollar is creating difficulties for exporters of other manufactured goods. The emergence of the "petro-dollar" has generated concern that Canada may fall victim to "Dutch disease."

"Dutch disease" refers to a situation where the discovery of a natural resource causes a country's currency to appreciate, which in turn harms exporters of manufactured goods

Dutch disease was a term first coined when the Netherlands discovered natural gas in the North Sea in the 1970s. The sudden revenue influx into the Netherlands drove up the value of the guilder, which hurt exporters of non-energy goods and sent unemployment rates soaring. The sharp rise in the price of oil and other energy commodities in recent months and the corresponding spike in the value of the Canadian dollar have sparked fears that Canada is in danger of following in the same path.

The Canadian dollar is rising more or less in synch with the price of oil, prompting the label "petro-dollar"



As the price of oil soars in the face of supply shortages caused by various global incidents, including hurricane Katrina, Canada's dollar has followed suit and is quickly becoming known as a petro-dollar

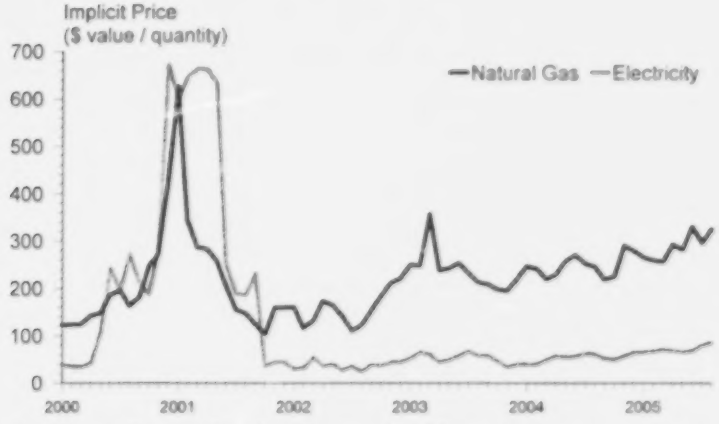
Many business leaders, particularly those in Central Canada, the nation's manufacturing hub, are not happy with the Bank of Canada's decision to raise interest rates in the face of an already high dollar. According to a poll performed by COMPAS, the majority (68%) of business leaders surveyed believed that Canada's export sector will be seriously harmed by the rising dollar.[1] There were not many who agreed with Bank of Canada Governor David Dodge that higher commodity prices benefit all regions of the country or that manufacturers are adjusting well to the higher

[1] Serious Risk of Dutch Disease – Falling Traditional Exports, Rising Inflation, Intensified Ottawa-Edmonton Conflict; Governor Dodge Far Too Optimistic, Ottawa Gets Bad Grades: A BDO Dunwoody/Chamber Weekly CEO/Business Leader Poll by COMPAS in the Financial Post for Publication October 3, 2005.

value of the dollar. Also, 57% believed that Canada is in danger of catching Dutch disease, or has already started to catch it.

In addition to strong inflation in the cost of oil, prices for other energy products have also increased. While the price of natural gas is a long way from its peak during the California energy crisis of late 2000–early 2001, it has continued to trend upward with BC exports of the resource valued at about $300 per thousand cubic metres in recent months, compared to just over $100 a few years ago. However, electricity prices have stabilized since 2001 and have seen far less inflation compared to other energy goods. As a result, exports of electricity have declined in importance as a percentage of overall energy exports from BC.

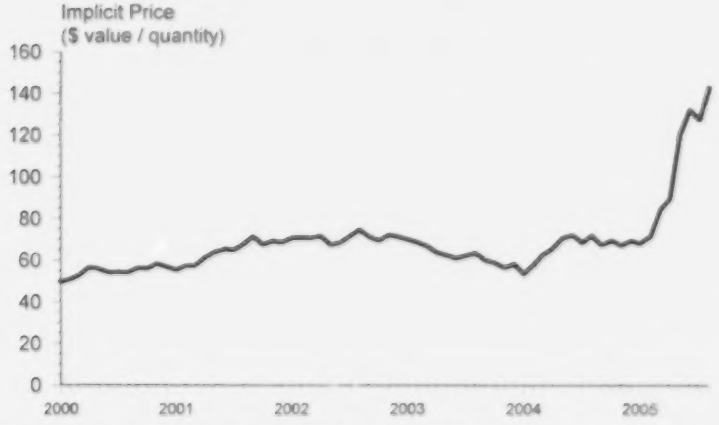
Whereas electricity prices stabilized after the shock of 2000-2001, natural gas prices have trended up



Data source: Statistics Canada - Price based on BC exports

Natural gas prices have been trending up over the last few years, but the price of electricity has been much more stable

Coal prices have also shot up in the last year



Data source: Statistics Canada - Price based on BC exports

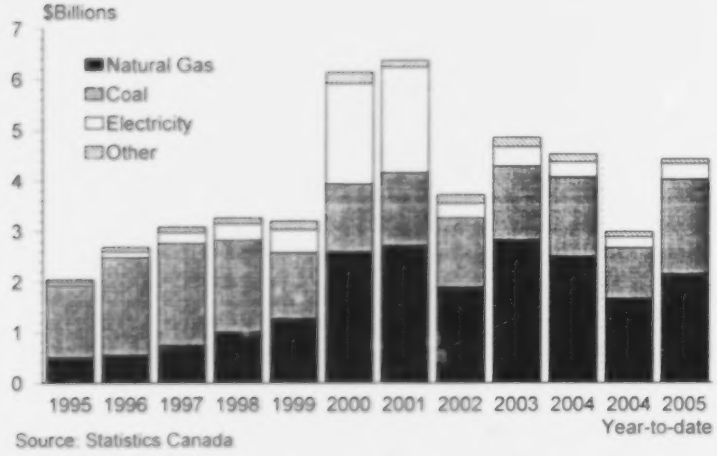
A renewed demand for coal has doubled the price in just the last year

Coal, once the most important BC energy export, has undergone a revival of sorts as prices have doubled in the last year in response to rising demand from countries such as China. As a result, the year-to-date value of exports of coal has increased by approxi-

mately 86% compared to the same period in 2004. In fact, the value of coal exports from January to August in 2005 is already higher than that for all of 2004.

While Alberta has been the primary beneficiary of inflation in the energy sector due to its substantial reserves of oil and natural gas, British Columbia has also experienced significant growth in the value of energy exports. So far to August of this year, the value of international shipments of energy products has jumped by 48% compared to the same eight-month period in 2004.

Higher prices for natural gas and coal are providing a boost to BC's energy sector



Source: Statistics Canada

The value of BC's energy exports has grown considerably in the last year as a result of increased demand and rising prices

The rise in energy prices may be a boon to BC's energy sector, but other industries could experience serious problems if the dollar continues to climb in step with the price of oil and other energy goods. For example, according to a 2004 study by PricewaterhouseCoopers for the Council of Forest Industries, each one-cent gain relative to the American dollar costs BC's forest industry $150 million in annual sales.[2]

The rising dollar could have negative consequences for non-energy product exporters

Other exporting industries, particularly those in the manufacturing sector, face similar challenges resulting from the appreciating dollar, but even those businesses that cater mostly to the domestic market are experiencing problems as the jump in energy prices has had a detrimental effect on consumer confidence. The soaring price at the pump has caused a slump in consumer sentiment, which could be bad news for retailers. The drop in confidence may be short-lived, as consumers will eventually adjust their energy consumption patterns leaving them with more money to spend on other items, but with the holiday season fast approaching, it could be too late for retailers who are dependent on seasonal sales to make a profit.

[2] As quoted in "Rising dollar expensive for forestry, paper firms," *The Vancouver Sun*, October 29, 2004.

For manufacturers in the forest sector and elsewhere, it will be necessary to make productivity improvements and adopt other cost-saving measures that will allow them to continue to compete despite an increasingly unfavourable exchange rate. However, at some point manufacturers could find that there are no more cost-savings to be found. When that happens, further appreciation of the dollar could place those manufacturers at a severe disadvantage compared to their global competitors and may end up putting them out of business. The de-industrialization brought on by a dollar inflated due to high energy prices would be a classic case of Dutch disease. The worst case scenario would be that either the energy reserves eventually run out or prices fall and Canada is left without a strong manufacturing sector and no surplus revenues from the energy sector to compensate for reduced manufacturing output.

Manufacturers in Canada will be forced to find cost savings if they are to continue to remain competitive despite a higher dollar

While the debate rages on whether or not Dutch disease is a legitimate phenomenon, Canadian manufacturers can take solace in the fact that the slump in manufacturing in the Netherlands was short-lived and that it remains an industrial nation with a strong manufacturing sector. Canada's manufacturing sector is fairly diversified and has already started to improve productivity, which seems to indicate that the effects of Dutch disease will not be fatal.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

03-03 *Canada Talks Trade With Turkey*
(released May 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	AUGUST			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	28,826	37,494	30.1%	222,659	265,746	19.4%	337,032	302,431	340,051
Germany	36,812	25,725	-30.1%	279,865	305,911	9.3%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	88,391	152,987	73.1%	809,153	891,924	10.2%	756,299	907,770	1,301,024
Hong Kong	25,059	27,279	8.9%	186,550	154,028	-17.4%	207,685	179,573	260,677
Taiwan	46,122	48,245	4.6%	324,386	318,852	-1.7%	339,336	428,132	482,171
Japan	349,491	335,618	-4.0%	2,596,501	2,637,018	1.6%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,802,246
South Korea	97,672	144,238	47.7%	656,242	740,425	12.8%	725,080	772,125	913,986
India	9,959	28,795	189.1%	74,021	132,808	79.4%	120,455	110,093	128,109
Australia	18,750	11,356	-39.4%	155,151	110,834	-28.6%	187,349	200,826	223,593
Mexico	13,225	21,053	59.2%	134,228	176,128	31.2%	79,009	107,285	199,336
United States	1,841,539	1,929,011	4.7%	13,623,356	14,248,975	4.6%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,261
other	257,906	306,715	18.9%	1,872,304	2,073,298	10.7%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,856,023
Total International Exports	**2,813,752**	**3,068,517**	**9.1%**	**20,934,416**	**22,055,949**	**5.4%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**31,044,017**
1) Western Europe	202,239	205,735	1.7%	1,425,343	1,610,202	13.0%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,480
2) Eastern Europe	7,635	16,290	113.4%	37,616	76,183	102.5%	43,960	35,532	77,398
3) South East Asia	43,130	33,919	-21.4%	319,920	283,166	-11.5%	398,337	402,792	479,516
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,135	6,144	96.0%	40,664	36,534	-10.2%	44,318	65,433	54,999
5) South America	27,152	39,164	44.2%	223,956	259,508	15.9%	221,222	281,172	318,807
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,752	7,135	24.0%	55,759	60,553	8.6%	59,833	64,728	91,984
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	676,416	759,301	12.3%	5,111,431	5,178,864	1.3%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,559,928
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	326,925	423,683	29.6%	2,514,931	2,541,845	1.1%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,757,682
9) Middle East	20,085	51,487	156.3%	159,393	227,443	42.7%	184,943	207,976	248,387
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.2%		1.1%	1.2%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	0.8%		1.3%	1.4%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.1%	5.0%		3.9%	4.0%		2.6%	3.2%	4.2%
Hong Kong	0.9%	0.9%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.6%	1.6%		1.5%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.4%	10.9%		12.4%	12.0%		13.4%	12.9%	12.2%
South Korea	3.5%	4.7%		3.1%	3.4%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.9%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.7%	0.4%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	0.7%		0.6%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	65.4%	62.9%		65.1%	64.6%		68.2%	66.7%	64.8%
other	9.2%	10.0%		8.9%	9.4%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.2%	6.7%		6.8%	7.3%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.5%		0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	1.1%		1.5%	1.3%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.0%	1.3%		1.1%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.0%	24.7%		24.4%	23.5%		22.6%	23.4%	24.4%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.6%	13.8%		12.0%	11.5%		9.3%	10.5%	12.1%
9) Middle East	0.7%	1.7%		0.8%	1.0%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**969,885**	**773,857**	**-20.2%**	**6,889,004**	**6,430,534**	**-6.7%**	**32.9%**	**29.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	683,716	499,207	-27.0%	4,675,572	4,309,013	-7.8%	22.3%	19.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	24,680	20,305	-17.7%	163,899	159,274	-2.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	40,207	39,103	-2.7%	343,513	303,594	-11.6%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	72,633	58,267	-19.8%	664,151	498,576	-24.9%	3.2%	2.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	91,826	96,974	5.6%	655,029	675,630	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Other	56,823	60,001	5.6%	386,841	484,448	25.2%	1.8%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**415,548**	**414,692**	**-0.2%**	**3,346,077**	**3,056,340**	**-8.7%**	**16.0%**	**13.9%**
Pulp	250,133	232,640	-7.0%	2,011,252	1,719,062	-14.5%	9.6%	7.8%
Newsprint	43,223	50,307	16.4%	411,335	415,922	1.1%	2.0%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	108,031	115,345	6.8%	829,558	807,321	-2.7%	4.0%	3.7%
Other	14,161	16,399	15.8%	93,932	114,036	21.4%	0.4%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**156,059**	**164,068**	**5.1%**	**996,638**	**1,040,478**	**4.4%**	**4.8%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	35,645	39,692	11.4%	107,651	113,267	5.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	30,436	36,921	21.3%	195,554	203,940	4.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Other	89,978	87,455	-2.8%	693,432	723,270	4.3%	3.3%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**96,580**	**106,681**	**8.2%**	**674,068**	**668,783**	**-0.8%**	**3.2%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	20,846	23,981	15.0%	127,416	111,951	-12.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	33,983	39,334	15.7%	179,644	220,695	22.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	8,453	8,802	4.1%	69,488	56,338	-18.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	35,298	34,564	-2.1%	297,540	279,799	-6.0%	1.4%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**184,917**	**204,460**	**10.6%**	**1,359,759**	**1,780,127**	**30.9%**	**6.5%**	**8.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	67,156	76,926	14.5%	400,062	559,731	39.9%	1.9%	2.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	23,110	54,233	134.7%	174,777	410,274	134.7%	0.8%	1.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	46,636	51,642	10.7%	410,619	390,660	-4.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	33,822	12,955	-61.7%	253,317	241,844	-4.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Other	14,194	8,704	-38.7%	120,983	177,619	46.8%	0.6%	0.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**378,117**	**789,685**	**108.8%**	**2,983,865**	**4,419,164**	**48.1%**	**14.3%**	**20.0%**
Natural Gas	188,249	366,977	94.9%	1,660,833	2,146,674	29.3%	7.9%	9.7%
Coal	145,990	324,813	122.5%	1,006,934	1,872,126	85.9%	4.8%	8.5%
Electricity	33,283	89,050	167.6%	214,049	308,713	44.2%	1.0%	1.4%
Other	10,596	8,825	-16.7%	102,050	91,651	-10.2%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**256,990**	**283,992**	**10.5%**	**2,111,004**	**2,177,141**	**3.1%**	**10.1%**	**9.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	31,486	29,262	-7.1%	252,286	270,125	7.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	49,106	48,672	-0.9%	423,506	402,107	-5.1%	2.0%	1.8%
Other	176,398	206,058	16.8%	1,435,212	1,504,910	4.9%	6.9%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**45,574**	**48,687**	**6.8%**	**354,665**	**355,494**	**0.2%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**15,560**	**14,720**	**-5.4%**	**106,141**	**80,492**	**-24.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**292,522**	**267,695**	**-8.5%**	**2,113,174**	**2,047,395**	**-3.1%**	**10.1%**	**9.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,813,752**	**3,068,517**	**9.1%**	**20,934,418**	**22,055,949**	**5.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**769,488**	**590,111**	**-23.3%**	**5,278,545**	**5,085,233**	**-3.7%**	**38.7%**	**35.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	531,690	369,361	-30.5%	3,428,375	3,341,589	-2.5%	25.2%	23.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	24,225	18,781	-22.5%	159,563	152,511	-4.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	37,260	36,920	-0.9%	316,571	284,397	-10.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	69,603	52,652	-24.4%	632,458	470,711	-25.6%	4.6%	3.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	76,608	77,862	1.6%	547,029	570,501	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%
Other	30,102	34,536	14.7%	194,550	265,523	36.5%	1.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**171,521**	**188,133**	**9.7%**	**1,312,601**	**1,436,778**	**9.5%**	**9.6%**	**10.1%**
Pulp	63,913	60,453	-5.4%	439,404	492,655	12.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Newsprint	21,929	33,319	51.9%	204,535	238,013	16.4%	1.5%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	75,750	83,479	10.2%	596,302	616,606	3.4%	4.4%	4.3%
Other	9,928	10,882	9.6%	72,360	89,505	23.7%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**106,475**	**121,109**	**13.7%**	**690,862**	**681,584**	**-1.3%**	**5.1%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	25,131	30,850	22.8%	82,530	85,884	4.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Vegetables	27,908	34,878	25.0%	172,952	183,863	6.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	53,436	55,381	3.6%	435,381	411,837	-5.4%	3.2%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**58,628**	**60,453**	**3.1%**	**372,216**	**354,383**	**-4.8%**	**2.7%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,685	10,813	1.2%	78,840	53,926	-31.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,602	25,261	28.9%	136,906	164,066	19.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,259	4,500	5.7%	35,167	28,806	-18.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	24,083	19,879	-17.5%	121,303	107,585	-11.3%	0.9%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**43,788**	**19,331**	**-55.9%**	**319,448**	**423,248**	**32.5%**	**2.3%**	**3.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	3	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,792	9,882	160.6%	29,201	136,447	367.3%	0.2%	1.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,706	5,524	17.4%	42,296	38,896	-8.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	25,811	2,693	-89.6%	185,986	177,106	-4.8%	1.4%	1.2%
Other	9,480	1,232	-87.0%	61,963	70,794	14.3%	0.5%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**242,427**	**477,195**	**96.8%**	**2,054,540**	**2,652,729**	**29.1%**	**15.1%**	**18.6%**
Natural Gas	188,249	366,977	94.9%	1,660,833	2,146,674	29.3%	12.2%	15.1%
Coal	13,044	12,452	-4.5%	82,790	107,876	30.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	33,283	89,050	167.6%	214,049	308,713	44.2%	1.6%	2.2%
Other	7,851	8,717	11.0%	96,869	89,466	-7.6%	0.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**180,993**	**208,000**	**14.9%**	**1,533,428**	**1,618,007**	**5.5%**	**11.3%**	**11.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	27,357	25,321	-7.4%	215,799	225,951	4.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	35,837	37,165	3.7%	282,540	308,411	9.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Other	117,800	145,514	23.5%	1,035,087	1,083,644	4.7%	7.6%	7.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**42,641**	**42,957**	**0.7%**	**331,119**	**329,264**	**-0.6%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**12,966**	**10,012**	**-22.8%**	**94,954**	**62,925**	**-33.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**212,611**	**211,711**	**-0.4%**	**1,635,646**	**1,604,825**	**-1.9%**	**12.0%**	**11.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,841,539**	**1,929,011**	**4.7%**	**13,623,358**	**14,248,975**	**4.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q2 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**143,568**	**121,329**	**-15.5%**	**1,157,837**	**892,616**	**-22.9%**	**44.6%**	**33.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	105,853	85,950	-18.8%	868,205	633,247	-27.1%	33.4%	24.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,736	1,010	-41.8%	18,990	10,643	-44.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	2,436	3,365	38.1%	27,039	20,575	-23.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	13,582	14,103	3.8%	93,584	76,277	-18.5%	3.6%	2.9%
Other	19,961	16,901	-15.3%	149,994	151,822	1.2%	5.8%	5.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**37,081**	**19,569**	**-47.2%**	**309,012**	**207,419**	**-32.9%**	**11.9%**	**7.9%**
Pulp	27,782	17,906	-35.5%	227,133	169,867	-25.2%	8.7%	6.4%
Newsprint	6,973	442	-93.7%	61,921	27,615	-55.4%	2.4%	1.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,143	833	-61.1%	16,648	7,606	-54.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Other	183	388	111.7%	3,309	2,331	-29.6%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**15,167**	**10,598**	**-30.1%**	**84,415**	**88,394**	**4.7%**	**3.3%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,812	1,623	-10.4%	7,792	9,511	22.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Vegetables	1,098	561	-48.9%	2,176	1,229	-43.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Other	12,257	8,415	-31.4%	74,448	77,654	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**22,298**	**21,390**	**-4.1%**	**168,123**	**168,759**	**1.6%**	**6.4%**	**6.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,059	3,979	30.1%	19,942	23,303	16.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	11,778	8,299	-29.5%	28,142	26,433	-6.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,363	744	-45.5%	3,127	1,832	-41.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	6,099	8,368	37.2%	114,912	117,191	2.0%	4.4%	4.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**67,098**	**69,479**	**3.5%**	**541,751**	**689,807**	**27.3%**	**20.9%**	**26.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	23,818	20,577	-13.6%	238,667	231,735	-2.9%	9.2%	8.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,536	15,626	244.5%	39,277	116,965	197.8%	1.5%	4.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	36,061	30,690	-14.9%	232,549	257,493	10.7%	9.0%	9.8%
Unwrought Zinc	388	961	147.6%	3,755	3,979	6.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	2,295	1,625	-29.2%	27,502	79,633	189.6%	1.1%	3.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,044**	**79,037**	**92.6%**	**229,518**	**453,287**	**97.5%**	**8.8%**	**17.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,028	79,017	92.6%	229,105	453,049	97.7%	8.8%	17.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	17	20	22.3%	413	238	-42.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,655**	**6,744**	**44.9%**	**36,952**	**55,422**	**50.0%**	**1.4%**	**2.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	515	466	-9.5%	5,051	9,549	89.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,024	750	-26.8%	9,693	7,143	-26.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	3,115	5,528	77.5%	22,208	38,730	74.4%	0.9%	1.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**562**	**240**	**-57.2%**	**2,812**	**1,995**	**-29.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**725**	**1,707**	**135.6%**	**2,313**	**4,297**	**85.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**17,294**	**5,523**	**-68.1%**	**65,768**	**75,024**	**14.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**349,491**	**335,618**	**-4.0%**	**2,596,501**	**2,637,018**	**1.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**22,567**	**31,667**	**40.3%**	**179,759**	**197,352**	**9.8%**	**12.9%**	**12.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,646	24,424	31.0%	154,256	149,505	-3.1%	11.1%	9.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	252	813	222.7%	2,297	3,718	61.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	17	326	1780.0%	2,891	4,909	69.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	220	29	-86.7%	726	350	-51.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	626	932	48.8%	3,924	6,011	53.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	2,806	5,143	83.3%	15,665	32,860	109.8%	1.1%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**72,337**	**56,807**	**-21.5%**	**541,980**	**452,771**	**-16.5%**	**38.9%**	**28.4%**
Pulp	64,021	48,262	-24.6%	487,071	400,438	-17.8%	34.9%	25.2%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	7,327	5.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	8,228	8,508	3.4%	47,631	44,586	-6.4%	3.4%	2.8%
Other	88	37	-57.9%	308	419	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**9,524**	**5,966**	**-37.4%**	**31,719**	**22,991**	**-27.5%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	6,550	3,807	-41.9%	9,706	5,370	-44.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Vegetables	439	2	-99.5%	2,581	1,422	-44.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	2,535	2,157	-14.9%	19,433	16,199	-16.6%	1.4%	1.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,760**	**5,665**	**-1.7%**	**36,457**	**38,118**	**4.6%**	**2.6%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,460	2,121	-13.8%	9,047	11,965	32.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,449	1,273	-12.2%	4,879	7,680	57.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,834	2,227	21.4%	21,749	17,115	-21.3%	1.6%	1.1%
Other	17	44	155.5%	782	1,357	73.5%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**9,329**	**25,637**	**174.8%**	**80,569**	**80,038**	**-0.7%**	**5.8%**	**5.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,063	25,439	180.7%	73,759	77,670	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	68	62	-8.9%	840	799	-4.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	199	136	-31.4%	5,969	1,569	-73.7%	0.4%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,270**	**36,540**	**-11.5%**	**266,989**	**515,814**	**93.2%**	**19.1%**	**32.4%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,270	36,538	-11.5%	266,987	515,780	93.2%	19.1%	32.4%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	2	NA	2	33	1486.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**29,847**	**30,206**	**1.2%**	**205,424**	**213,089**	**3.7%**	**14.7%**	**13.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	446	685	53.7%	8,990	9,686	7.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	4,728	3,396	-28.2%	32,657	24,595	-24.7%	2.3%	1.5%
Other	24,674	26,125	5.9%	163,776	178,808	9.2%	11.7%	11.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**702**	**992**	**41.3%**	**6,360**	**8,026**	**26.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,039**	**1,252**	**20.5%**	**5,864**	**8,888**	**51.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,370**	**7,473**	**39.2%**	**39,886**	**55,021**	**37.9%**	**2.9%**	**3.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**197,747**	**202,206**	**2.3%**	**1,395,007**	**1,592,108**	**14.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

9

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

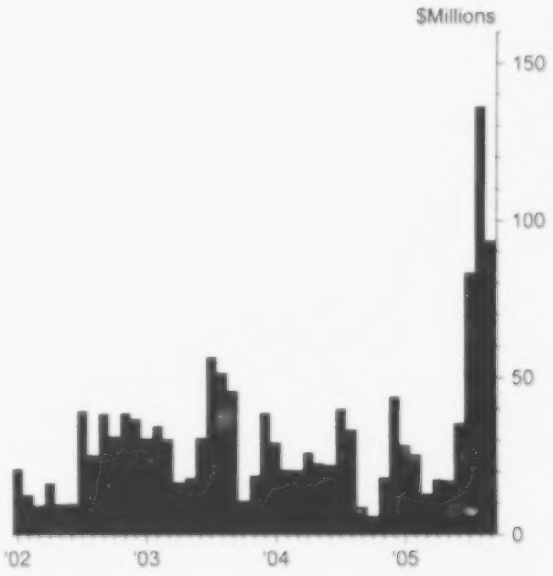
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
November 2005
Issue: 05-09

Exports ◆ September 2005

- A spike in shipments of energy products in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita helped drive the value of exports up 14.4% in September compared to the same month in 2004. This contributed to 7.0% jump in exports year-to-date compared to the first three quarters of 2004.
- Energy product exports soared in September, climbing 175.5% compared to the same month a year earlier, which contributed to a 60.1% difference in the value of shipments over the first three quarters compared to the January to September period in 2004. Electricity exports have experienced the largest boost, to more than double the value exported in the first three quarters of 2004 (+101.5%). This includes a more than ten-fold jump (+965.1%) in September relative to the same month in 2004. Natural gas (+41.1%) and coal (+89.7%) shipments have also experienced substantial gains over the first three quarters.
- The other major contributor to the overall increase in the value of BC origin exports is metallic mineral products. International shipments of these goods climbed 34.2% over the first three quarters relative to the first nine months of 2004. Molybdenum ores and concentrates have seen the largest jump, more than doubling (+129.4%) from the value shipped in the first three quarters of 2004. Exports of copper ores and concentrates are also far higher than last year, rising 61.4%.
- Lumber shipments plunged in September, dropping 27.2% relative to September 2004, which helped drive down year-to-date exports 10.3% lower than the first nine months of 2004. However, it is likely that in the wake of the hurricane damage experienced in the southern United States that there will be substantial demand for lumber products for use in the rebuilding effort, which should drive up lumber exports in the last quarter of 2005 and beyond.
- Pulp and paper exports continue to lag behind last years pace, slipping 8.5% over the first three quarters. Newsprint is one of the few bright spots (4.0%) in the pulp and paper sector.

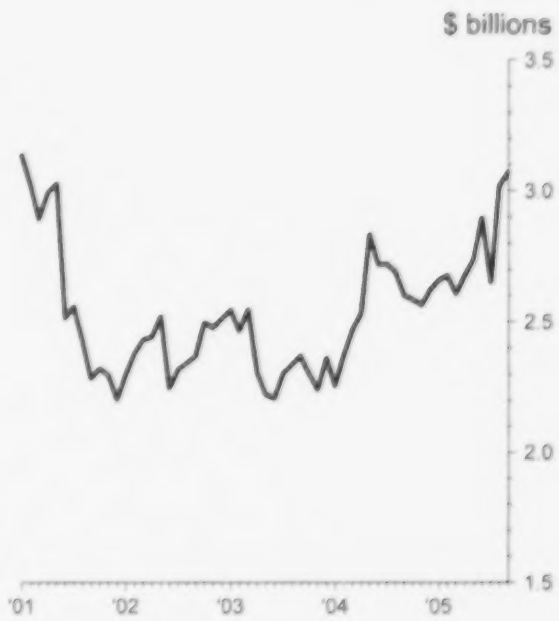
Exports of electricity have soared in recent months



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) continued to climb in September

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.



- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality climbed 1.7% in September, mainly on the strength of rising exports of energy (+4.8%) and industrial and consumer goods (+6.5%).
- The overall increase was due to a 2.9% jump in exports to the United States, as shipments to other destinations edged down 0.2%. Soaring exports of energy (+13.6%) in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita drove the increase, as all other major commodity groups saw a decline in exports.

BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

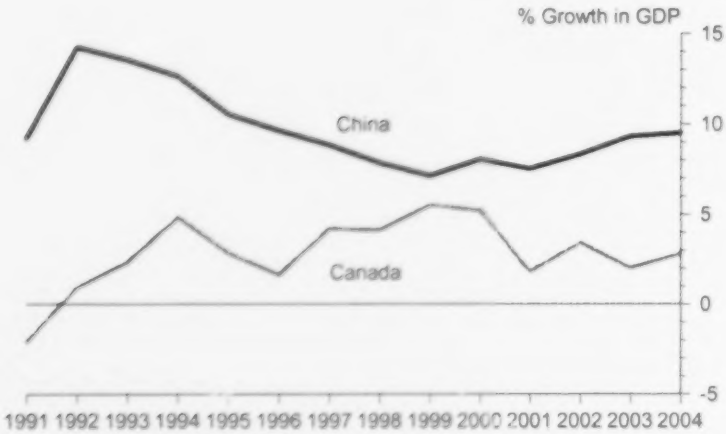
Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Sep 2003	185	400	1,056	309	415	2,365	1,597
Oct	163	395	1,053	304	382	2,297	1,543
Nov	170	308	1,053	291	417	2,238	1,477
Dec	204	360	1,036	314	443	2,358	1,544
Jan 2004	170	332	1,041	310	400	2,252	1,508
Feb	186	350	1,047	330	456	2,369	1,519
Mar	188	349	1,160	315	452	2,463	1,617
Apr	190	340	1,188	316	496	2,529	1,644
May	195	438	1,328	338	531	2,830	1,763
Jun	198	383	1,308	340	490	2,718	1,783
Jul	203	398	1,270	349	497	2,717	1,768
Aug	187	378	1,265	336	523	2,689	1,750
Sep	200	311	1,255	335	497	2,598	1,718
Oct	210	346	1,194	337	495	2,582	1,676
Nov	202	434	1,101	334	491	2,562	1,679
Dec	186	451	1,146	316	520	2,619	1,696
Jan 2005	190	442	1,147	330	547	2,657	1,708
Feb	185	424	1,181	333	551	2,674	1,749
Mar	182	445	1,139	332	509	2,606	1,745
Apr	185	495	1,125	351	516	2,673	1,758
May	188	538	1,125	350	534	2,735	1,738
Jun	210	616	1,119	352	598	2,894	1,787
Jul	175	640	998	354	482	2,649	1,769
Aug	205	829	1,071	353	557	3,016	1,867
Sep	199	869	1,052	354	594	3,068	1,922

China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters

China's economy has been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years...

Over the past decade, China has blossomed into a significant economic power, becoming a major source of imports as well as a lucrative destination for exports. Despite efforts to slow China's overheated economy, it continues to grow rapidly, with GDP rising in excess of seven percent in each year from 1991 on, including growth over nine percent in each of the last two years.

China's economy has been growing at a phenomenal pace for more than a decade



...with GDP has rising at a rate of more than 7% per year for over a decade

Although China often still faces criticism for its human rights record and protests frequently follow visiting Chinese leaders throughout North America and Europe, the depth of political and economic reform over the last couple of decades has been significant. An abundance of available labour offers China considerable advantages in manufacturing and Chinese products are proving to be stiff competition for manufacturers in other countries, not only in developed nations such as Canada and the United States, but also in many underdeveloped countries.

The rise in imports of Chinese goods is creating a protectionist environment in many countries

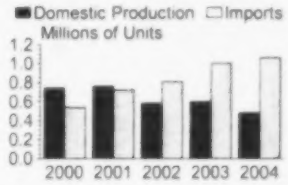
The influx of goods from China has spawned protectionist sentiment around the globe, including Canada. The removal of global import quotas on clothing and textiles as of January 1, 2005 and the subsequent flood of Chinese exports of these goods have created a significant backlash in North American and Europe with both the United States and the European Union moving to impose import restrictions and manufacturers in Canada lobbying the Canadian government to do the same.[1] The Canadian government is also facing pressure from certain manufacturers of bicycles and barbecues to impose protective tariffs on those goods.

[1] For more discussion of the clothing and textile issue, see "Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour" in the June 2005 issue of *Exports*.

In recent months, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal has published rulings on both bicycles and barbecues that conclude that the Canadian industries are suffering material injury as a result of imports from China and some other Asian nations.

In the case of bicycles, the Tribunal ruled in September that imported bicycles priced at $400 or less should face a surtax of 30% for a period of one year, to be reduced to 25% in the second year and 20% in the third year. The reasons given by the Tribunal for its decision were the combination of a 35% drop in domestic bicycle production from 2000 to 2004, combined with a 98% jump in imports over the same period. As a result, the market share for domestic producers has slipped from 58% in 2000 to only 30% in 2004.[2]

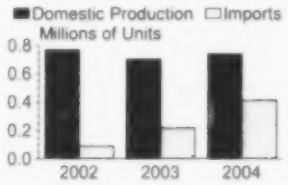
Canadian domestic bicycle production declined by 35% from 2000 to 2004 while imports climbed 98%, prompting calls for protective tariffs



The Tribunal's ruling has prompted criticism from several sources, including some in the bicycle manufacturing industry itself. The arguments against implementing the surtax include the potential harm to retailers and the increased cost to consumers, as well as the damage it could do to trade relations with countries such as China. According to the Tribunal's report, direct employment by those manufacturers affected was only 478 workers in 2004, down from 671 in 2003.

The story was similar with regard to barbecues. In October, the Tribunal found that Chinese imports of barbecues were causing injury to domestic barbecue manufacturers. Imports of barbecues from China into Canada soared from 89,608 units in 2002 to 412,053 units in 2004, an increase of 360%. China's share of the Canadian barbecue market climbed from 10% to 39% over the same period. However, unlike the case with bicycles, where there was a clear decline in production and employment, domestic barbecue production fell only marginally (-4%) between 2002 and 2004, while direct employment in the Canadian industry actually climbed from 677 in 2002 to 783 in 2004.

Imports of barbecues from China skyrocketed 360% from 2002 to 2004, inciting protectionist sentiment



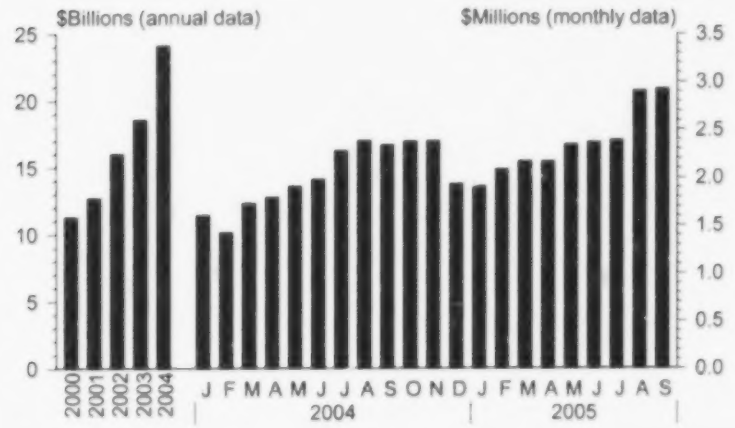
This is all coming at a time when the Canadian government is promoting the expansion of trade with China, putting the government in a difficult position. If the federal government agrees to implement these tariffs it will risk the progress it has made with China in promoting more two-way trade. In addition, any new tariff barriers Canada puts up may make it difficult for Canada to be taken seriously in World Trade Organization negotiations and could weaken the case against the United States with regard to softwood lumber and other trade disputes. Canada could hardly argue that it is looking to encourage free trade if it is actively pur-

[2] All numbers quoted regarding bicycle or barbecue production, imports and market share are taken from the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Reports: *Global Safeguard Inquiry into the Importation of Bicycles and Finished Bicycle Frames* and *Market Disruption Safeguard Inquiry into Barbeques Originating in the People's Republic of China.*

suing the addition of new protectionist trade barriers, and calls for the United States to stop its protectionist ways with regard to softwood lumber and wheat would look hypocritical, at best.

Another danger in acceding to the demand for protectionist measures on bicycles and barbecues is that other industries could join the bandwagon and try to get protection for their products as well. In fact, furniture manufacturers have already filed a complaint with the Canadian International Trade Tribunal seeking a tariff of up to 60 percent on Chinese-made furniture. Considering the fact that imports from China into Canada have more than doubled in value since 2000 and continue to grow, it is likely that there will be further calls for protection from domestic industries that feel threatened, particularly those that are inefficient and will not be able to compete.

Canadian imports from China have more than doubled in value since 2000 and are still growing

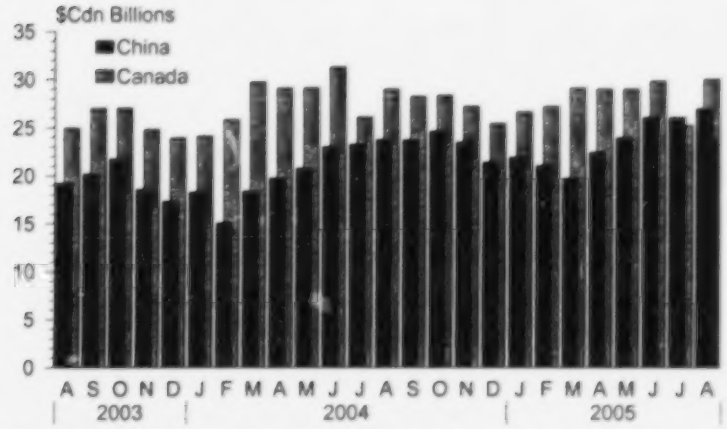


Source: Statistics Canada

Imports from China into Canada have been growing at a rapid pace, more than doubling in value since 2000

Canadian companies are not the only ones seeking protection from surging Chinese imports. Manufacturers in the United States are looking for government support as well, as imports of Chinese goods continue to flood into that country in record volumes. In fact, in July, for the first time ever, China surpassed Canada as the top source of imports into the United States over a monthly period. Although the distinction of being the primary source of imports to the US was short-lived, as Canada regained top spot in August, it is an indication of just how far China has come in a short time. Since 1995, the value of US imports from China has climbed by over 300%. By comparison, US imports from Canada have increased by "only" 68%. From this latter number, it does not appear that much of China's growth in exports to the US came at the expense of Canadian exports. This is because the types of goods shipped from China are generally quite different than those shipped from Canada.

China briefly overtook Canada as the top source of imports to the United States in July

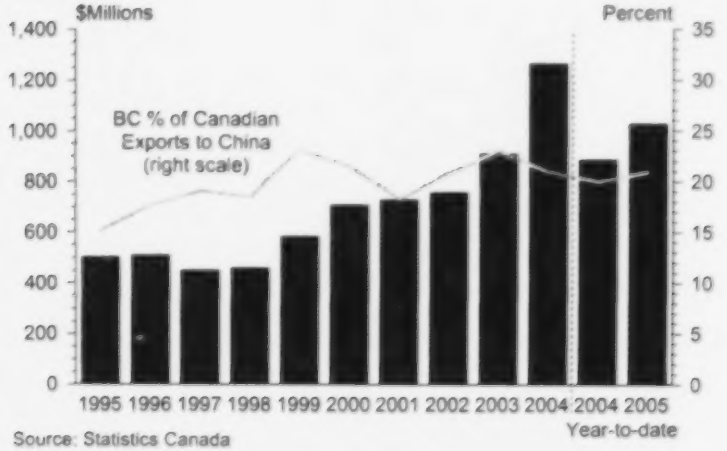


Source: US Bureau of the Census, Industry Canada

China surged ahead of Canada as a source of imports into the US in July before slipping back to second rank in August

In recent months, in response to the refusal of the United States to accept a binding decision by a panel under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) regarding softwood lumber duties, the Canadian government has expressed interest in diversifying its export market and lessening its dependence on the United States. China is one of the countries that is usually cited as a desirable trade partner. While some of this talk may simply be a tactic to get the United States government to take Canada's grievances more seriously, it cannot be denied that China's enormous population offers great potential for exporters. This is particularly true for exporters in BC with this province's advantage of location, having the closest ports to China in North America. Given the vast market potential, it is not surprising that BC exports to China have undergone significant expansion, including growth of 39% between 2003 and 2004.

British Columbia has ramped up its exports to China



Source: Statistics Canada

The value of BC exports to China jumped 39% between 2003 and 2004

China was the third most significant destination for BC origin exports in 2004 with 4.1% of commodity shipments from BC headed to that country. While this is still well behind the US (65.0% of BC exports) and Japan (12.3%), it is a substantially higher percentage compared to just a decade earlier. In 1994, only 1.3% of BC's goods exports were shipped to China. British Columbia (20.9%) is second only to Alberta (30.1%) as a source for Canadian goods exports to China, well ahead of third-ranked Ontario (13.1%). The goods most often mentioned in relation to boosting trade with China are energy products and lumber, which are most prevalent in Alberta and BC respectively, likely ensuring that these two provinces will remain ranked at the top with respect to share of Canadian exports to China.

BC ranks second to Alberta as a source of Canadian exports to China

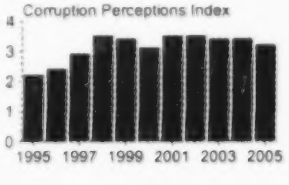
The promise of the massive Chinese market buying up BC's lumber products may be enough to make the mouths of BC's lumber manufacturers water, particularly when they are facing oppressive duties on shipments to the United States, but there are some obstacles that may stand in the way of this happening on a large scale. Although China has begun the process of changing their building codes to incorporate wood frame construction, there is still a bias toward building with concrete and bricks. Canadian companies are battling the perception that wood construction is flimsy and susceptible to fire. Unless the Chinese can be convinced that houses constructed of wood are structurally sound, those homes could be a tough sell. However, if wood housing catches on, China's population of over 1.3 billion would constitute a formidable market.

China offers a huge market for BC lumber products, but there are obstacles to overcome

The sheer magnitude of the Chinese market makes it a tempting target for exporters; however, one caveat that should be considered by any foreign-based company that wants to do business in China is the level of corruption prevalent in that country. For example, bribery and kickbacks are fairly commonplace in China and companies looking to get a foot in the door by following these corrupt practises could find themselves breaking the law in their own country. In the United States several companies have already been prosecuted for violating anti-bribery laws.

In its latest index of corruption, Transparency International ranked China 78th out of 159 countries surveyed, with a Corruption Perception Index score of 3.2 (where 10 indicates no corruption). This compares to a score of 8.4 for Canada, which has dropped from 9.2 in 2000 in the wake of the federal sponsorship scandal. The perception of corruption in China was actually improving through the late 1990s, with the index rising from 2.2 in 1995 to a high of 3.5 as recent as 2002, but in recent years the progress made in this area has been halted and the index has actually worsened.

After improving through the late 1990s, the perception of corruption in China has actually worsened in the last few years



Canadian companies that are eager to penetrate the massive Chinese market need to consider the risks of dealing in a market rife

with corruption. Another consideration for those that would like to see Canada turn away from trade with the US is the distance between Canada and China. China may look like a favourable market right now, but if the cost of energy continues to escalate, the price of transporting goods across that distance could price Canadian goods out of the Chinese market. This is not to say that Canada shouldn't pursue closer trade ties with China, for clearly it has the potential to be a lucrative market. Canadian companies just need to ensure they are aware of all the possible costs and risks involved.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

03-04 *Exports and the Rising Dollar*
(released June 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	SEPTEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	36,825	18,589	-49.5%	259,559	285,392	10.0%	337,032	302,431	340,151
Germany	43,841	59,924	36.7%	323,706	366,262	13.1%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	95,942	127,001	32.4%	884,022	1,025,244	16.0%	756,299	907,770	1,262,854
Hong Kong	16,803	17,291	2.9%	200,553	171,993	-14.2%	207,685	179,573	254,161
Taiwan	40,320	35,070	-13.0%	364,731	354,239	-2.9%	339,336	428,132	482,240
Japan	328,287	429,247	30.8%	2,922,893	3,106,553	6.3%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,799,536
South Korea	73,302	87,315	19.1%	726,528	844,889	16.3%	725,080	772,125	908,621
India	10,584	22,102	108.8%	86,574	154,963	79.0%	120,455	110,093	131,756
Australia	14,455	16,113	11.5%	168,886	127,748	-24.4%	187,349	200,826	222,136
Mexico	11,323	20,220	78.6%	144,305	196,533	36.2%	79,009	107,285	197,164
United States	1,749,377	1,897,961	8.5%	15,372,424	16,174,521	5.2%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,209
other	208,036	286,910	37.9%	2,074,134	2,364,351	14.0%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,842,272
Total International Exports	**2,629,094**	**3,017,743**	**14.8%**	**23,528,316**	**25,172,688**	**7.0%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**30,977,643**
1) Western Europe	188,609	219,094	16.2%	1,614,149	1,832,158	13.5%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,712
2) Eastern Europe	7,627	16,669	118.6%	45,254	93,636	106.9%	43,960	35,532	77,408
3) South East Asia	39,855	68,547	72.0%	354,373	352,241	-0.6%	398,337	402,792	466,641
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,444	7,127	191.6%	43,367	43,842	1.1%	44,318	65,433	55,094
5) South America	23,086	23,785	3.0%	247,378	283,408	14.6%	221,222	281,172	319,250
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	8,435	11,991	42.2%	64,312	72,866	13.3%	59,833	64,728	92,152
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	617,653	787,571	27.5%	5,694,271	6,032,626	5.9%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,493,131
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	289,366	358,325	23.8%	2,771,378	2,926,073	5.6%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,693,595
9) Middle East	7,243	7,995	10.4%	166,674	235,776	41.5%	184,943	207,976	248,472
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	1.4%	0.6%		1.1%	1.1%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.7%	2.0%		1.4%	1.5%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	3.6%	4.2%		3.8%	4.1%		2.6%	3.2%	4.1%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.6%		0.9%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.5%	1.2%		1.6%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	12.5%	14.2%		12.4%	12.3%		13.4%	12.9%	12.3%
South Korea	2.8%	2.9%		3.1%	3.4%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.7%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.4%	0.7%		0.6%	0.8%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	66.5%	62.9%		65.3%	64.3%		68.2%	66.7%	65.0%
other	7.9%	9.5%		8.8%	9.4%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.2%	7.3%		6.9%	7.3%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.6%		0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	2.3%		1.5%	1.4%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.9%	0.8%		1.1%	1.1%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.5%	26.1%		24.2%	24.0%		22.6%	23.4%	24.2%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.0%	11.9%		11.8%	11.6%		9.3%	10.5%	11.9%
9) Middle East	0.3%	0.3%		0.7%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**962,739**	**775,622**	**-19.4%**	**7,852,728**	**7,207,249**	**-8.2%**	**33.4%**	**28.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	685,213	499,063	-27.2%	5,361,541	4,808,922	-10.3%	22.8%	19.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	22,368	20,958	-6.3%	186,270	180,480	-3.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	42,148	39,919	-5.3%	385,728	343,086	-11.1%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	71,803	60,906	-15.2%	735,953	559,462	-24.0%	3.1%	2.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	80,626	85,464	6.0%	735,735	761,272	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%
Other	60,581	69,312	14.4%	447,500	554,027	23.8%	1.9%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**410,008**	**380,156**	**-7.3%**	**3,756,409**	**3,436,889**	**-8.5%**	**16.0%**	**13.7%**
Pulp	251,464	216,197	-14.0%	2,263,040	1,935,161	-14.5%	9.6%	7.7%
Newsprint	46,161	59,417	28.7%	457,496	475,813	4.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	99,484	90,697	-8.8%	929,042	898,018	-3.3%	3.9%	3.6%
Other	12,899	13,845	7.3%	106,831	127,897	19.7%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**120,181**	**145,506**	**21.1%**	**1,114,531**	**1,186,671**	**6.5%**	**4.7%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	14,752	13,170	-10.7%	122,403	126,554	3.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	31,028	30,882	-0.5%	226,624	234,828	3.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	74,401	101,455	36.4%	765,504	825,289	7.8%	3.3%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**90,614**	**86,103**	**-5.0%**	**764,702**	**755,560**	**-1.2%**	**3.3%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	20,104	24,515	21.9%	147,520	137,103	-7.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	34,192	30,932	-9.5%	213,836	251,640	17.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	8,342	6,018	-27.9%	77,829	62,366	-19.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	27,976	24,637	-11.9%	325,516	304,451	-6.5%	1.4%	1.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**177,496**	**237,918**	**34.0%**	**1,537,255**	**2,062,546**	**34.2%**	**6.5%**	**8.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	51,713	125,022	141.8%	451,775	729,228	61.4%	1.9%	2.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	27,714	54,203	95.6%	202,491	464,477	129.4%	0.9%	1.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	49,107	52,012	5.9%	459,726	442,671	-3.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Unwrought Zinc	28,881	3,531	-87.8%	282,198	245,375	-13.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Other	20,082	3,151	-84.3%	141,066	180,795	28.2%	0.6%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**287,510**	**791,993**	**175.5%**	**3,271,375**	**5,238,879**	**60.1%**	**13.9%**	**20.8%**
Natural Gas	149,689	427,658	185.7%	1,810,521	2,554,972	41.1%	7.7%	10.1%
Coal	119,190	264,019	121.5%	1,126,124	2,136,146	89.7%	4.8%	8.5%
Electricity	8,762	93,323	965.1%	222,811	449,004	101.5%	0.9%	1.8%
Other	9,869	6,993	-29.1%	111,919	98,758	-11.8%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**269,426**	**276,783**	**2.7%**	**2,380,469**	**2,459,254**	**3.3%**	**10.1%**	**9.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	30,363	33,900	11.6%	282,650	304,052	7.6%	1.2%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	50,604	54,066	6.8%	474,148	457,727	-3.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Other	188,459	188,817	0.2%	1,623,671	1,697,475	4.5%	6.9%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**46,355**	**47,866**	**3.3%**	**401,020**	**403,480**	**0.6%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**16,213**	**16,757**	**3.4%**	**122,354**	**97,229**	**-20.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**248,551**	**259,040**	**4.2%**	**2,327,472**	**2,324,929**	**-0.1%**	**9.9%**	**9.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,629,094**	**3,017,743**	**14.8%**	**23,528,316**	**25,172,688**	**7.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q3 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**753,000**	**591,508**	**-21.4%**	**6,031,545**	**5,676,288**	**-5.9%**	**39.2%**	**35.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	530,666	364,995	-31.2%	3,959,041	3,706,602	-6.4%	25.8%	22.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	21,767	20,259	-6.9%	181,330	172,770	-4.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	39,285	37,451	-4.7%	355,856	321,420	-9.7%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	67,580	55,506	-17.9%	700,038	526,228	-24.8%	4.6%	3.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	66,329	71,850	8.3%	613,357	642,351	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Other	27,373	41,448	51.4%	221,923	306,917	38.3%	1.4%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**172,640**	**156,497**	**-9.4%**	**1,485,241**	**1,593,652**	**7.3%**	**9.7%**	**9.9%**
Pulp	63,797	45,147	-29.2%	503,201	537,704	6.9%	3.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	21,618	30,092	39.2%	226,153	268,579	18.8%	1.5%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	77,407	70,283	-9.2%	673,709	686,889	2.0%	4.4%	4.2%
Other	9,818	10,975	11.8%	82,178	100,479	22.3%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**85,089**	**95,835**	**12.6%**	**775,643**	**777,452**	**0.2%**	**5.0%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	13,235	12,129	-8.4%	95,765	98,012	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Vegetables	21,900	26,286	20.0%	194,852	210,150	7.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	49,954	57,420	14.9%	485,027	469,290	-3.2%	3.2%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**57,389**	**47,282**	**-17.6%**	**429,605**	**401,662**	**-6.5%**	**2.8%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,546	8,035	-23.8%	89,386	61,949	-30.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	24,769	21,764	-12.1%	161,675	185,831	14.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,734	3,043	-18.5%	38,901	31,849	-18.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	18,340	14,440	-21.3%	139,643	122,034	-12.6%	0.9%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**43,510**	**22,832**	**-47.5%**	**362,957**	**446,093**	**22.9%**	**2.4%**	**2.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	1,135	0	-100.0%	1,135	3	-99.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,602	13,613	41.8%	38,803	150,060	286.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,204	6,782	61.3%	46,501	45,679	-1.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	19,682	706	-96.4%	205,667	177,812	-13.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Other	8,888	1,730	-80.5%	70,851	72,539	2.4%	0.5%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**180,109**	**540,302**	**200.0%**	**2,234,650**	**3,220,639**	**44.1%**	**14.5%**	**19.9%**
Natural Gas	149,689	427,658	185.7%	1,810,521	2,554,972	41.1%	11.8%	15.8%
Coal	11,871	12,444	4.8%	94,661	120,320	27.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Electricity	8,762	93,323	965.1%	222,811	449,004	101.5%	1.4%	2.8%
Other	9,788	6,877	-29.7%	106,656	96,343	-9.7%	0.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**197,126**	**202,675**	**2.8%**	**1,730,552**	**1,820,704**	**5.2%**	**11.3%**	**11.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	26,681	28,352	6.3%	242,480	254,304	4.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	32,356	42,686	31.9%	314,896	351,116	11.5%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	138,090	131,636	-4.7%	1,173,176	1,215,285	3.6%	7.6%	7.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**43,806**	**43,090**	**-1.6%**	**374,924**	**372,419**	**-0.7%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,333**	**12,712**	**-4.7%**	**108,287**	**75,517**	**-30.3%**	**0.7%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**203,375**	**185,228**	**-8.9%**	**1,839,021**	**1,790,094**	**-2.7%**	**12.0%**	**11.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,749,377**	**1,897,961**	**8.5%**	**15,372,424**	**16,174,521**	**5.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '02, Rev 1 '03, Rev Q3 '04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**156,552**	**123,884**	**-20.9%**	**1,314,933**	**1,017,040**	**-22.7%**	**45.0%**	**32.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	113,940	90,607	-20.5%	982,688	724,262	-26.3%	33.6%	23.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,260	1,769	40.4%	20,251	12,413	-38.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	3,522	3,463	-1.7%	30,561	24,007	-21.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	12,504	11,482	-8.2%	106,088	87,768	-17.3%	3.6%	2.8%
Other	25,326	16,564	-34.6%	175,320	168,537	-3.9%	6.0%	5.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**37,694**	**24,468**	**-35.1%**	**346,705**	**231,887**	**-33.1%**	**11.9%**	**7.5%**
Pulp	25,701	21,362	-16.9%	252,835	191,229	-24.4%	8.7%	6.2%
Newsprint	9,196	2,321	-74.8%	71,118	29,936	-57.9%	2.4%	1.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,992	575	-71.1%	18,640	8,181	-56.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Other	803	210	-73.8%	4,113	2,541	-38.2%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**16,020**	**11,406**	**-28.8%**	**97,907**	**100,167**	**2.3%**	**3.3%**	**3.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,215	453	-62.7%	9,007	9,964	10.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	7,129	1,538	-78.4%	9,347	2,772	-70.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Other	7,676	9,415	22.6%	79,554	87,431	9.9%	2.7%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**14,814**	**14,596**	**-1.5%**	**180,937**	**183,991**	**1.7%**	**6.2%**	**5.9%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,896	5,646	15.3%	24,838	29,563	19.0%	0.8%	1.0%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	4,946	4,233	-14.4%	33,088	30,679	-7.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	850	369	-56.6%	3,977	2,210	-44.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	4,122	4,348	5.5%	119,034	121,539	2.1%	4.1%	3.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**80,359**	**117,285**	**46.0%**	**622,110**	**837,545**	**34.6%**	**21.3%**	**27.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	30,330	66,717	120.0%	268,997	328,906	22.3%	9.2%	10.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,281	16,363	282.2%	43,558	133,329	206.1%	1.5%	4.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	36,797	34,040	-7.5%	269,346	291,533	8.2%	9.2%	9.4%
Unwrought Zinc	429	149	-65.2%	4,184	4,128	-1.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	8,523	16	-99.8%	36,024	79,649	121.1%	1.2%	2.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**8,717**	**119,854**	**1274.9%**	**238,235**	**573,141**	**140.6%**	**8.2%**	**18.4%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	8,713	119,830	1275.3%	237,818	572,879	140.9%	8.1%	18.4%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	4	24	481.8%	417	262	-37.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,023**	**7,020**	**74.5%**	**41,014**	**62,985**	**53.6%**	**1.4%**	**2.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	376	782	108.1%	5,427	10,385	91.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,233	1,208	-2.1%	10,965	8,391	-23.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	2,414	5,030	108.4%	24,622	44,210	79.6%	0.8%	1.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**301**	**331**	**10.1%**	**3,113**	**2,338**	**-24.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**898**	**799**	**-11.0%**	**3,211**	**5,174**	**61.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**8,909**	**9,603**	**7.8%**	**74,728**	**92,285**	**23.5%**	**2.6%**	**3.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**328,287**	**429,247**	**30.8%**	**2,922,893**	**3,106,553**	**6.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 02, Rev 1 03, Rev Q3 04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**24,741**	**21,274**	**-14.0%**	**204,513**	**219,032**	**7.1%**	**12.9%**	**12.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,751	14,499	-22.7%	173,019	164,184	-5.1%	10.9%	9.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	325	240	-26.2%	2,623	4,184	59.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,001	347	-65.4%	3,893	5,255	35.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	6	0	-100.0%	732	350	-52.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	802	773	-3.7%	4,726	6,784	43.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	3,854	5,416	40.5%	19,520	38,275	96.1%	1.2%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**64,048**	**53,143**	**-17.0%**	**606,028**	**505,930**	**-16.5%**	**38.3%**	**27.9%**
Pulp	57,809	46,835	-19.0%	544,880	447,272	-17.9%	34.4%	24.7%
Newsprint	0	640	NA	6,969	7,967	14.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	6,197	5,619	-9.3%	53,828	50,206	-6.7%	3.4%	2.8%
Other	42	49	17.0%	350	486	38.8%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,119**	**2,247**	**-27.9%**	**35,122**	**25,262**	**-28.1%**	**2.2%**	**1.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	150	75	-49.6%	9,855	5,461	-44.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Vegetables	451	86	-80.9%	3,032	1,508	-50.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	2,518	2,086	-17.2%	22,235	18,292	-17.7%	1.4%	1.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**6,794**	**6,389**	**-6.0%**	**43,251**	**44,541**	**3.0%**	**2.7%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,530	2,221	45.2%	10,577	14,221	34.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,234	1,702	-23.8%	7,113	9,382	31.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,848	2,021	-29.1%	24,597	19,136	-22.2%	1.6%	1.1%
Other	181	445	145.6%	963	1,802	87.0%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**11,856**	**10,123**	**-14.6%**	**92,425**	**90,161**	**-2.4%**	**5.8%**	**5.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	11,500	10,106	-12.1%	85,259	87,776	3.0%	5.4%	4.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	130	0	-100.0%	970	799	-17.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	226	17	-92.3%	6,195	1,586	-74.4%	0.4%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**42,755**	**85,279**	**99.5%**	**309,743**	**601,093**	**94.1%**	**19.6%**	**33.2%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	42,719	85,275	99.6%	309,706	601,055	94.1%	19.6%	33.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	35	4	-88.9%	37	37	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**26,902**	**27,549**	**2.4%**	**232,326**	**242,410**	**4.3%**	**14.7%**	**13.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	994	298	-70.0%	9,984	10,005	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	7,333	3,551	-51.6%	39,990	28,852	-27.9%	2.5%	1.6%
Other	18,575	23,700	27.6%	182,351	203,553	11.6%	11.5%	11.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**537**	**1,199**	**123.3%**	**6,897**	**9,242**	**34.0%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,408**	**2,248**	**59.7%**	**7,271**	**11,141**	**53.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,707**	**6,955**	**47.7%**	**44,498**	**62,579**	**40.6%**	**2.8%**	**3.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**186,866**	**216,405**	**15.8%**	**1,582,074**	**1,811,391**	**14.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

M67

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

10

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

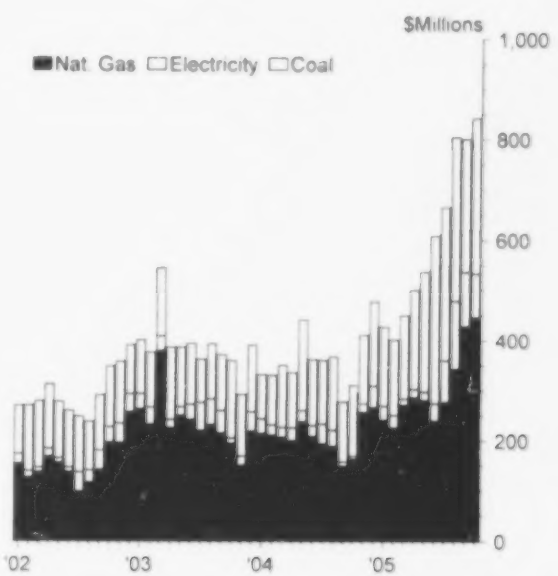
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
December 2005
Issue: 05-10

Exports ◆ October 2005

- The value of BC exports jumped 20.6% in October compared to the same month in 2004 mainly on the strength of soaring shipments of energy products (+161.7%) in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Year-to-date, overall exports have climbed 8.5% in the first ten months of 2005 compared to January to October of 2004.
- A combination of price hikes and increased demand has boosted the value of energy product exports substantially (+70.7%) year-to-date compared to the same period in 2004. Electricity exports started the year slow, but in the last few months exports of this good have skyrocketed, including a 1,404.6% jump in October compared to the same month a year earlier. Year-to-date, electricity exports are up 141.7%, while natural gas shipments have risen 53.8% and coal exports have climbed 92.9%.
- International shipments of metallic mineral products have also experienced significant year-to-date growth, rising 29.3% compared to the first ten months of 2004. Molybdenum ores and concentrates have led the way, more than doubling (+116.0%) from the value shipped in the January to October period of 2004. Exports of copper ores and concentrates have also seen a large jump, rising 58.1%.
- The forest sector has experienced a significant drop in year-to-date exports as shipments of solid wood products have fallen 7.5% and pulp and paper exports are down 8.5%. Exports of softwood lumber have slipped 10.4% despite a 3.6% boost in quantities shipped, as lumber prices have declined significantly.
- Exports of agricultural goods have climbed 8.2% year-to-date, despite a 0.4% drop in shipments of fruit and nuts. Vegetable exports rose 2.1%, while other agricultural product shipments jumped 11.7%.
- Of BC's main export destinations, the most significant rise in exports has been to India, at 71.5%. Other large increases were in shipments to the UK (+26.6%), South Korea (+22.2%) and Mexico (+30.4%).

The value of energy exports has soared in recent months

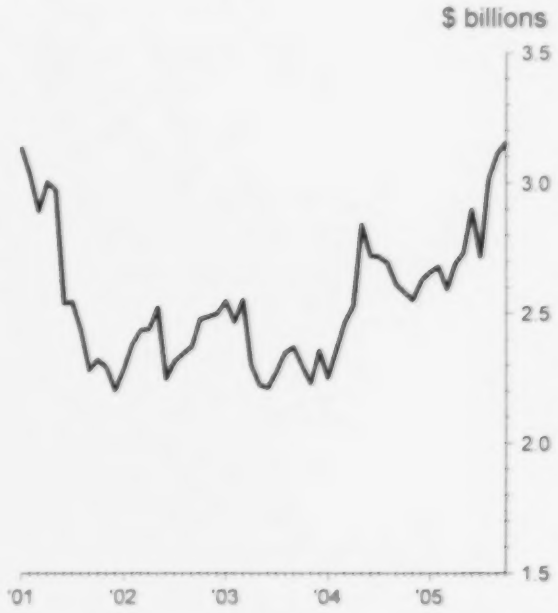


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) climbed for the third straight month in October

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality climbed 1.3% in October, led by increases in shipments of energy (+3.8%) and forest products (+5.5%).
- A 6.8% rise in exports to the US drove the overall increase, as shipments to other destinations slumped 8.2%. All commodity groups contributed to the export growth, but industrial and consumer (+9.7%) and forest products (+9.4%) experienced the largest jumps.



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Oct 2003	161	397	1,048	304	385	2,295	1,533
Nov	169	303	1,050	290	418	2,230	1,471
Dec	205	360	1,034	314	442	2,355	1,541
Jan 2004	170	334	1,038	310	399	2,251	1,508
Feb	186	339	1,046	330	456	2,357	1,507
Mar	188	352	1,158	315	452	2,465	1,619
Apr	190	338	1,188	316	497	2,528	1,644
May	196	446	1,328	338	530	2,837	1,768
Jun	198	383	1,309	340	490	2,720	1,787
Jul	203	396	1,271	350	496	2,716	1,770
Aug	188	375	1,272	337	521	2,692	1,755
Sep	201	313	1,268	335	492	2,609	1,734
Oct	207	354	1,181	336	502	2,580	1,663
Nov	202	424	1,098	334	494	2,551	1,668
Dec	186	457	1,144	316	519	2,622	1,699
Jan 2005	190	449	1,142	329	546	2,656	1,707
Feb	185	430	1,180	333	551	2,678	1,753
Mar	182	432	1,137	332	509	2,592	1,731
Apr	186	513	1,124	351	517	2,690	1,775
May	189	527	1,127	351	535	2,729	1,729
Jun	211	617	1,118	355	596	2,897	1,789
Jul	176	703	1,001	355	482	2,717	1,841
Aug	206	822	1,079	354	553	3,014	1,870
Sep	200	896	1,068	357	587	3,108	1,968
Oct	202	930	1,127	363	527	3,150	2,103

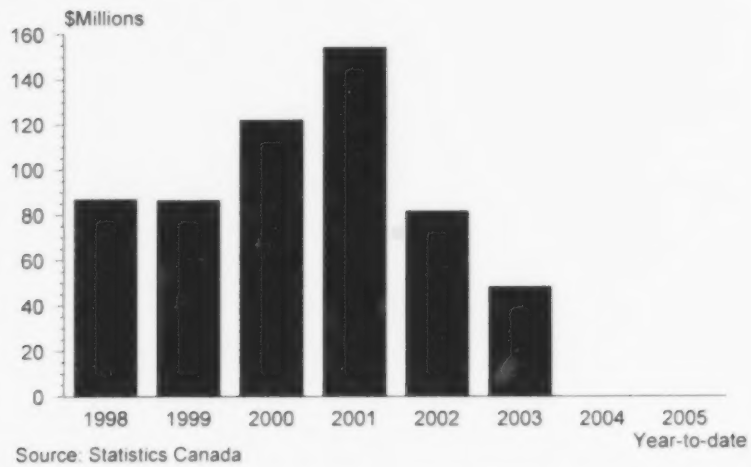
Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada

Canada and Japan are working toward a free trade agreement

Canada and Japan took a step on the path toward free trade in November when they signed an economic framework accord that is designed to reinforce commercial ties and pave the way for new commercial opportunities. Concerned about being overlooked while the rest of the world covets deals with the rising economic powers of China and India, Japan wants to cement its position as a key trade partner with the West. The Japanese feel that a trade deal with Canada will move them in that direction, while benefiting Canada at the same time. They have suggested that a free trade deal with Japan will help give Canada better access to the rest of Asia as well, while for Japan, a deal with Canada is seen as a stepping stone toward developing free trade with the United States.

One possible barrier to a free trade deal appears to have been removed as the Japanese have declared that beef from younger cattle from Canada and the United States is safe. This has led to a partial lifting of the ban on beef imports. Japan will allow imports of Canadian beef from younger cattle to resume after having been banned since mid-2003. Cattle and beef exports from Canada to Japan peaked at just under $154 million in 2001, but generally hovered between $80 and $90 million per year. The continued ban on Canadian beef, despite increased testing and the discovery of only a few infected cows, has been a sore spot between the two countries and this partial lifting of the ban should ease those tensions.

Japan halted all imports of Canadian cattle and beef after the discovery of a BSE-infected cow in 2003



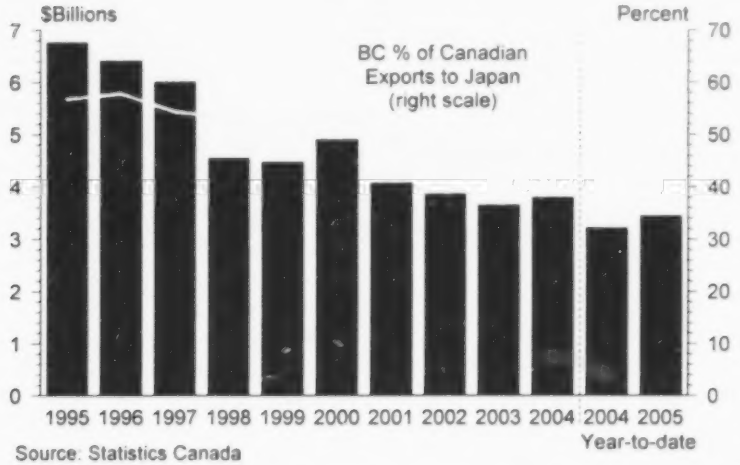
Source: Statistics Canada

The lifting of Japan's ban on imports of beef from young cows removes one roadblock to free trade between Japan and Canada

The ban on beef has not had much of an effect on British Columbia's trade with Japan, since annual beef shipments from BC to Japan were valued at less than $1 million. However, BC's overall exports to Japan have slumped considerably in the last decade, falling from a peak of just under $6.8 billion in 1995 to $3.8 billion

in 2004. The province's share of overall Canadian exports to Japan has also dropped, from 57% in 1995 to 45% in 2004, although this is still well ahead of second-ranked Alberta, at just under 16%.

British Columbia exports to Japan have dropped considerably in the last decade

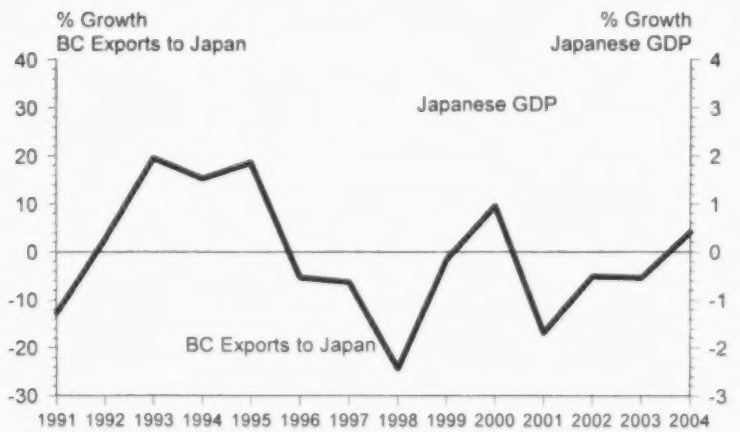


Source: Statistics Canada

Commodity exports from BC to Japan plunged in 1998 and have continued to trend downward until recently

The decline in shipments of goods from BC to Japan is directly related to the economic difficulties experienced in Japan over the last decade. The most precipitous drop in the value of BC exports to Japan occurred in 1998, the same year that Japan's economy first went into recession. A partial recovery in 2000 coincided with a boost in BC exports, but a renewed slump starting in 2001 and carrying through 2002 resulted in falling shipments yet again. In the last couple of years the Japanese economy appears to have kicked back into gear and this has been reflected in an increase in demand for BC-produced goods.

Japan's economic performance has a direct effect on Japanese demand for goods from British Columbia



Sources: Statistics Canada, IMF

The slump in the Japanese economy also had a negative impact on the demand for BC goods and, as a result, BC commodity exports to Japan fell significantly

A significant portion of BC exports to Japan are comprised of raw materials used in Japanese manufacturing, which is why the

slump in Japan's production was so closely tied to the decline in BC exports to that country. Approximately half of BC's commodity exports to Japan in 2004 were comprised of forest products. Wood and articles of wood made up 42% of shipments to Japan while wood pulp accounted for 8% of the total. Another 12% of exports consisted of metal ores and concentrates, such as copper, zinc and molybdenum, while aluminum and articles constructed of aluminum were responsible for a further 10% of shipments. Coal was another significant export, at 8% of the total value shipped to Japan. These five groups of commodities comprised 80% of total exports from BC to Japan in 2004. With the exception of aluminum, these were also the goods that were mainly responsible for the drop in the value of exports to Japan. Shipments of aluminum and aluminum products jumped 10.4% between 1995 and 2004, but the other top exported goods all suffered a substantial decline in shipments.

Top five BC origin exports to Japan, 1995 vs. 2004

Commodity	1995	2004	% Change
Wood and articles of wood	$2,787.2	$1,584.3	-43.2%
Ores and concentrates	$685.6	$443.7	-35.3%
Aluminum and articles thereof	$345.7	$381.7	10.4%
Wood pulp	$991.6	$314.4	-68.3%
Coal and other mineral fuels	$826.3	$298.6	-63.9%
Total BC exports to Japan	**$6,758.8**	**$3,799.5**	**-43.8%**

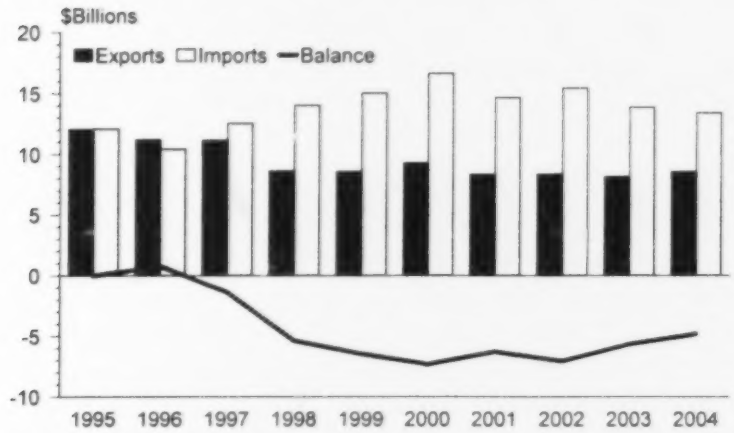
With the exception of aluminum and products made of aluminum, the top commodity exports from BC to Japan all suffered substantial declines between 1995 and 2004

As a result of the large drop in exports to Japan, the share of total BC origin commodity shipments to the Asian destination has slipped from almost 28% in 1990 to just over 12% in 2004. This is still almost three times the value exported from BC to China in 2004 and is good enough to place Japan second behind only the United States as a destination for BC exports. Japan is also the second-ranked destination for Canadian exports as a whole, but in 2004, the $8.4 billion worth of goods shipped to Japan accounted for only slightly more than 2% of total Canadian commodity exports.

Canada ships about 2% of its commodity exports to Japan and approximately 4% of its imports originate in Japan

Japan was the fourth most significant origin of imports into Canada in 2004, with just under $13.4 billion worth of Japanese goods entering Canada. This was only slightly less than the just over $13.4 billion from Mexico and represented 4% of total Canadian imports. The United States (59%) and China (7%) ranked first and second in terms of the origin of Canadian merchandise imports. With the exception of 1996, Canada has had a significant deficit in trade in goods with Japan in each year in the last decade. The deficit ballooned to over $5 billion in 1998 and has remained at a high level ever since.

Canada imports far more goods from Japan than it exports to that country

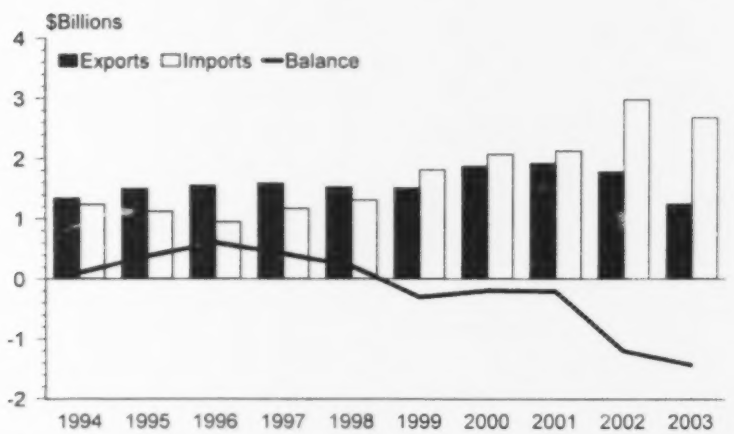


Source: Statistics Canada

Canada has a substantial deficit with Japan in merchandise trade

Traditionally, Canada has had a surplus with Japan in trade in services; however, in 1999 service imports from Japan exceeded exports for the first time and Canada has had a deficit with Japan in trade in services ever since. The one service category for which Canada has a significant trade surplus is tourism. There are far more Japanese tourists that visit Canada than there are Canadians visiting Japan. Since one of the goals outlined in the economic framework signed by the two countries is to promote tourism, it is possible that the number of travellers from Japan will rise and perhaps equal or even exceed the record levels achieved in the mid-nineties. Due to BC's relative proximity to Japan, it is likely that this province would be the largest beneficiary of increased tourism from Japan.

Canada also has a deficit with Japan in trade in services



Source: Statistics Canada

Canada also has a deficit with Japan in trade in services

British Columbia will also likely see the most significant gains if a free trade pact is signed with Japan, not only because of its location on the west coast, but also because of the types of goods that

are produced in BC, which match up nicely with the demand from Japan. However, it may be premature to raise expectations of the benefits to be accrued from a free trade deal as there are plenty of roadblocks to overcome. While the lifting of the ban on Canadian beef is a positive step, there are still protectionist sentiments in Japan's agricultural sector that will have to be assuaged. Some Canadian industries are also sceptical about the benefits of free trade and may set up barriers to achieving a deal. The outcry from the Canadian automobile and shipbuilding industries when Canada started to pursue a free trade deal with South Korea earlier this year demonstrated that not all Canadian industries believe in the benefits of free trade. While it is true that some industries may not fare as well with the increased competition that accompanies free trade, on the whole a deal between Canada and Japan should provide a net benefit to the economies of both countries.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

03-05 *Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada*
(released July 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	24,005	73,003	204.1%	283,564	358,868	26.6%	337,032	302,431	340,151
Germany	19,682	15,703	-20.2%	343,389	382,203	11.3%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	126,396	106,153	-16.0%	1,010,418	1,131,915	12.0%	756,299	907,770	1,262,854
Hong Kong	18,753	20,696	10.4%	219,307	192,765	-12.1%	207,685	179,573	254,161
Taiwan	46,546	43,444	-6.7%	411,276	397,901	-3.3%	339,336	428,132	482,240
Japan	287,734	329,080	14.4%	3,210,628	3,436,793	7.0%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,799,536
South Korea	55,333	110,216	99.2%	781,861	955,420	22.2%	725,080	772,125	908,621
India	10,299	11,116	7.9%	96,873	166,178	71.5%	120,455	110,093	131,756
Australia	20,559	20,249	-1.5%	189,446	148,382	-21.7%	187,349	200,826	222,136
Mexico	15,728	12,153	-22.7%	160,033	208,705	30.4%	79,009	107,285	197,164
United States	1,639,907	2,025,969	23.5%	17,012,332	18,252,262	7.3%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,209
other	273,791	294,923	7.7%	2,347,924	2,662,913	13.4%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,842,272
Total International Exports	**2,538,734**	**3,062,706**	**20.6%**	**26,067,050**	**28,294,305**	**8.5%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**30,977,643**
1) Western Europe	209,110	229,542	9.8%	1,823,258	2,064,214	13.2%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,712
2) Eastern Europe	6,564	8,623	31.4%	51,817	103,341	99.4%	43,960	35,532	77,408
3) South East Asia	24,579	27,131	10.4%	378,952	379,503	0.1%	398,337	402,792	466,641
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	6,143	4,833	-21.3%	49,511	48,653	-1.7%	44,318	65,433	55,094
5) South America	18,702	51,351	174.6%	266,080	334,948	25.9%	221,222	281,172	319,250
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	14,070	8,820	-37.3%	78,382	81,747	4.3%	59,833	64,726	92,152
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	587,319	665,895	13.4%	6,281,590	6,701,347	6.7%	6,526,774	6,598,395	7,493,131
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	299,584	336,815	12.4%	3,070,962	3,264,554	6.3%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,693,595
9) Middle East	28,769	41,349	43.7%	195,442	277,512	42.0%	184,943	207,976	248,472
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	0.9%	2.4%		1.1%	1.3%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	0.8%	0.5%		1.3%	1.4%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	5.0%	3.5%		3.9%	4.0%		2.6%	3.2%	4.1%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.7%		0.8%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.8%	1.4%		1.6%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	11.3%	10.7%		12.3%	12.1%		13.4%	12.9%	12.3%
South Korea	2.2%	3.6%		3.0%	3.4%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	0.4%	0.4%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.8%	0.7%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.6%	0.4%		0.6%	0.7%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	64.6%	66.1%		65.3%	64.5%		68.2%	66.7%	65.0%
other	10.8%	9.6%		9.0%	9.4%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	8.2%	7.5%		7.0%	7.3%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.0%	0.9%		1.5%	1.3%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.7%	1.7%		1.0%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.6%	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.1%	21.7%		24.1%	23.7%		22.6%	23.4%	24.2%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.8%	11.0%		11.8%	11.5%		9.3%	10.5%	11.9%
9) Middle East	1.1%	1.4%		0.7%	1.0%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**815,709**	**811,683**	**-0.5%**	**8,668,437**	**8,019,170**	**-7.5%**	**33.3%**	**28.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	570,176	508,555	-10.8%	5,931,717	5,316,996	-10.4%	22.8%	18.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,790	22,388	7.7%	207,059	202,869	-2.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	38,338	42,713	11.4%	424,066	385,792	-9.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	61,567	69,968	13.6%	797,520	626,349	-21.5%	3.1%	2.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	79,896	88,373	10.6%	815,631	852,892	4.6%	3.1%	3.0%
Other	44,943	79,685	77.3%	492,444	634,273	28.8%	1.9%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**414,991**	**379,684**	**-8.5%**	**4,171,390**	**3,816,565**	**-8.5%**	**16.0%**	**13.5%**
Pulp	247,530	208,341	-15.8%	2,510,570	2,143,501	-14.6%	9.6%	7.6%
Newsprint	50,842	44,549	-12.4%	508,338	520,217	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	103,482	114,093	10.3%	1,032,523	1,012,111	-2.0%	4.0%	3.6%
Other	13,127	12,901	-1.7%	119,958	140,735	17.3%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**146,042**	**176,525**	**20.9%**	**1,260,573**	**1,364,117**	**8.2%**	**4.8%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	36,885	32,052	-13.1%	159,288	158,606	-0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Vegetables	32,246	29,525	-8.4%	258,870	264,340	2.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	76,912	114,947	49.5%	842,416	941,171	11.7%	3.2%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**84,780**	**80,094**	**-5.5%**	**849,483**	**835,772**	**-1.6%**	**3.3%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	20,953	19,911	-5.0%	168,474	157,125	-6.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	28,341	31,818	12.3%	242,178	283,474	17.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon: Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	8,106	7,977	-1.6%	85,935	70,343	-18.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	27,380	20,387	-25.5%	352,896	324,830	-8.0%	1.4%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**184,877**	**163,743**	**-11.4%**	**1,722,132**	**2,226,250**	**29.3%**	**6.6%**	**7.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	46,308	58,412	26.1%	498,083	787,640	58.1%	1.9%	2.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	33,361	45,012	34.9%	235,852	509,489	116.0%	0.9%	1.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	51,154	40,207	-21.4%	510,880	482,878	-5.5%	2.0%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	30,443	6,379	-79.0%	312,641	251,754	-19.5%	1.2%	0.9%
Other	23,611	13,733	-41.8%	164,677	194,489	18.1%	0.6%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**323,321**	**846,062**	**161.7%**	**3,594,696**	**6,136,989**	**70.7%**	**13.8%**	**21.7%**
Natural Gas	163,415	444,764	172.2%	1,973,936	3,036,651	53.8%	7.6%	10.7%
Coal	141,318	308,483	118.3%	1,267,442	2,444,629	92.9%	4.9%	8.6%
Electricity	5,893	88,657	1404.6%	228,703	552,793	141.7%	0.9%	2.0%
Other	12,695	4,158	-67.2%	124,615	102,916	-17.4%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**255,661**	**273,959**	**7.2%**	**2,636,129**	**2,739,556**	**3.9%**	**10.1%**	**9.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	33,369	33,438	0.2%	316,019	337,506	6.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	43,978	56,877	29.3%	518,125	516,149	-0.4%	2.0%	1.8%
Other	178,314	183,643	3.0%	1,801,985	1,885,900	4.7%	6.9%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**44,395**	**50,893**	**14.6%**	**445,415**	**454,548**	**2.1%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**15,359**	**13,277**	**-13.6%**	**137,713**	**110,507**	**-19.8%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**253,609**	**266,588**	**5.1%**	**2,581,081**	**2,590,832**	**0.4%**	**9.9%**	**9.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,538,734**	**3,062,706**	**20.6%**	**26,067,050**	**28,294,305**	**8.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**637,389**	**636,148**	**-0.2%**	**6,668,934**	**6,312,419**	**-5.3%**	**39.2%**	**34.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	428,685	385,036	-10.2%	4,387,726	4,091,596	-6.7%	25.8%	22.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,087	21,469	6.9%	201,417	194,239	-3.6%	1.2%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	36,069	41,178	14.2%	391,925	362,591	-7.5%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	57,769	66,324	14.8%	757,808	592,542	-21.8%	4.5%	3.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	67,994	75,601	11.2%	681,352	717,994	5.4%	4.0%	3.9%
Other	26,784	46,541	73.8%	248,707	353,458	42.1%	1.5%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**160,865**	**179,322**	**11.5%**	**1,646,106**	**1,772,499**	**7.7%**	**9.7%**	**9.7%**
Pulp	50,435	58,889	16.8%	553,636	596,594	7.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	25,825	27,075	4.8%	251,978	295,180	17.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	75,340	82,954	10.1%	749,049	769,843	2.8%	4.4%	4.2%
Other	9,265	10,403	12.3%	91,443	110,882	21.3%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**103,666**	**108,035**	**4.2%**	**879,309**	**885,454**	**0.7%**	**5.2%**	**4.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	35,121	28,708	-18.3%	130,885	126,721	-3.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Vegetables	19,099	23,100	20.9%	213,951	233,250	9.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	49,446	56,226	13.7%	534,473	525,483	-1.7%	3.1%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**48,749**	**46,643**	**-4.3%**	**178,355**	**448,423**	**-6.3%**	**2.8%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	9,413	6,731	-28.5%	98,799	68,791	-30.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,067	24,056	19.9%	181,741	209,902	15.5%	1.1%	1.2%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,057	2,851	-6.7%	41,958	34,700	-17.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	16,214	13,005	-19.8%	155,857	135,031	-13.4%	0.9%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**47,554**	**33,148**	**-30.3%**	**410,510**	**479,201**	**16.7%**	**2.4%**	**2.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	1,135	3	-99.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	13,437	15,955	18.7%	52,240	166,015	217.8%	0.3%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	3,654	6,683	82.9%	50,154	52,362	4.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	20,752	5,106	-75.4%	226,419	182,918	-19.2%	1.3%	1.0%
Other	9,711	5,404	-44.4%	80,562	77,903	-3.3%	0.5%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**192,730**	**550,844**	**185.8%**	**2,427,379**	**3,823,531**	**57.5%**	**14.3%**	**20.9%**
Natural Gas	163,415	444,764	172.2%	1,973,936	3,036,651	53.8%	11.6%	16.6%
Coal	12,361	13,571	9.8%	107,022	133,891	25.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Electricity	5,893	88,657	1404.6%	228,703	552,793	141.7%	1.3%	3.0%
Other	11,061	3,852	-65.2%	117,718	100,195	-14.9%	0.7%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**190,903**	**206,904**	**8.4%**	**1,921,455**	**2,028,082**	**5.5%**	**11.3%**	**11.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	28,736	27,757	-3.4%	271,216	282,232	4.1%	1.6%	1.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	30,254	45,696	51.0%	345,150	396,883	15.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	131,913	133,451	1.2%	1,305,089	1,348,968	3.4%	7.7%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,709**	**46,490**	**11.5%**	**416,633**	**418,852**	**0.5%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**13,253**	**10,553**	**-20.4%**	**121,540**	**86,051**	**-29.2%**	**0.7%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**203,089**	**207,582**	**2.4%**	**2,042,110**	**1,997,749**	**-2.2%**	**12.0%**	**10.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,639,907**	**2,025,969**	**23.5%**	**17,012,332**	**18,252,262**	**7.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 02, Rev 1 03, Rev Q3 04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**115,927**	**117,473**	**1.3%**	**1,430,859**	**1,134,423**	**-20.7%**	**44.6%**	**33.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	90,709	80,730	-11.0%	1,073,397	804,278	-25.1%	33.4%	23.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	25	53	110.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,623	986	-39.2%	21,873	13,399	-38.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	3,014	2,681	-11.0%	33,574	24,099	-28.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	9,865	11,003	11.5%	115,953	101,449	-12.5%	3.6%	3.0%
Other	10,717	22,074	106.0%	186,037	191,146	2.7%	5.8%	5.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**27,479**	**25,716**	**-6.4%**	**374,185**	**257,603**	**-31.2%**	**11.7%**	**7.5%**
Pulp	19,409	22,312	15.0%	272,244	213,541	-21.6%	8.5%	6.2%
Newsprint	5,215	1,642	-68.5%	76,333	31,578	-58.6%	2.4%	0.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,428	1,639	-32.5%	21,068	9,820	-53.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Other	426	122	-71.3%	4,539	2,663	-41.3%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**16,834**	**13,162**	**-21.8%**	**114,742**	**113,343**	**-1.2%**	**3.6%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,159	2,107	81.9%	10,165	12,071	18.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Vegetables	7,996	3,787	-52.6%	17,343	6,559	-62.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Other	7,680	7,268	-5.4%	87,234	94,714	8.6%	2.7%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**13,988**	**9,027**	**-35.5%**	**194,925**	**193,018**	**-1.0%**	**6.1%**	**5.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	6,002	4,434	-26.1%	30,840	33,997	10.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	3,494	1,993	-43.0%	36,583	32,671	-10.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	590	328	-44.4%	4,567	2,538	-44.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	3,902	2,273	-41.8%	122,935	123,812	0.7%	3.8%	3.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**94,067**	**118,479**	**26.0%**	**716,177**	**956,024**	**33.5%**	**22.3%**	**27.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	46,308	58,412	26.1%	315,305	387,318	22.8%	9.8%	11.3%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,586	21,491	368.6%	48,145	154,820	221.6%	1.5%	4.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	38,769	31,111	-19.8%	308,115	322,645	4.7%	9.6%	9.4%
Unwrought Zinc	420	0	-100.0%	4,604	4,128	-10.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	3,983	7,464	87.4%	40,008	87,113	117.7%	1.2%	2.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**3,740**	**30,881**	**724.9%**	**241,975**	**603,991**	**149.6%**	**7.5%**	**17.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	3,740	30,758	722.4%	241,558	603,637	149.9%	7.5%	17.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	93	NA	417	355	-14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,936**	**9,151**	**85.4%**	**45,950**	**73,324**	**59.6%**	**1.4%**	**2.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,083	744	-31.3%	6,510	10,856	66.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	759	1,691	122.7%	11,725	10,300	-12.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	3,094	6,716	117.1%	27,715	52,167	88.2%	0.9%	1.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**331**	**308**	**-7.0%**	**3,444**	**2,646**	**-23.2%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**577**	**711**	**23.3%**	**3,788**	**5,885**	**55.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,655**	**4,204**	**-67.3%**	**84,583**	**96,537**	**14.1%**	**2.6%**	**2.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	287,734	329,080	14.4%	3,210,628	3,436,793	7.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**26,542**	**18,896**	**-28.8%**	**231,055**	**238,001**	**3.0%**	**12.9%**	**11.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	22,184	14,545	-34.4%	195,204	178,756	-8.4%	10.9%	8.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	207	471	127.2%	2,830	4,654	64.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	233	71	-69.5%	4,125	5,326	29.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	17	27	61.3%	748	377	-49.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	534	622	16.5%	5,260	7,427	41.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	3,368	3,160	-6.2%	22,888	41,461	81.1%	1.3%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**62,547**	**51,737**	**-17.3%**	**668,575**	**557,997**	**-16.5%**	**37.4%**	**27.3%**
Pulp	58,148	47,515	-18.3%	603,028	494,788	-17.9%	33.7%	24.2%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	8,297	19.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,332	4,152	-4.1%	58,160	54,357	-6.5%	3.2%	2.7%
Other	68	70	2.2%	418	555	32.8%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**4,741**	**10,981**	**131.6%**	**39,854**	**36,159**	**-9.3%**	**2.2%**	**1.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	2	NA	9,855	5,464	-44.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Vegetables	1,284	155	-88.0%	4,315	1,662	-61.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	3,458	10,824	213.0%	25,693	29,033	13.0%	1.4%	1.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,633**	**8,979**	**4.0%**	**51,884**	**53,521**	**3.2%**	**2.9%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,629	1,879	15.3%	12,206	16,100	31.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	3,104	3,259	5.0%	10,218	12,641	23.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,357	3,243	-3.4%	27,954	22,379	-19.9%	1.6%	1.1%
Other	543	599	10.3%	1,506	2,401	59.4%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**13,433**	**2,059**	**-84.7%**	**105,857**	**92,220**	**-12.9%**	**5.9%**	**4.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8,263	1,891	-77.1%	93,523	89,667	-4.1%	5.2%	4.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	65	126	94.1%	1,035	925	-10.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	5,104	42	-99.2%	11,299	1,629	-85.6%	0.6%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**64,737**	**103,091**	**59.2%**	**374,481**	**704,183**	**88.0%**	**20.9%**	**34.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	64,734	103,090	59.3%	374,440	704,146	88.1%	20.9%	34.5%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	3	0	-87.5%	41	38	-6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**18,733**	**22,508**	**20.1%**	**251,059**	**267,041**	**6.4%**	**14.0%**	**13.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	911	421	-53.8%	10,896	10,548	-3.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,236	3,314	2.4%	43,227	32,491	-24.8%	2.4%	1.6%
Other	14,586	18,774	28.7%	196,937	224,001	13.7%	11.0%	11.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**777**	**1,258**	**61.9%**	**7,674**	**10,515**	**37.0%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,197**	**1,577**	**31.7%**	**8,469**	**12,718**	**50.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,150**	**7,333**	**19.2%**	**50,648**	**70,013**	**38.2%**	**2.8%**	**3.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**207,492**	**228,419**	**10.1%**	**1,789,566**	**2,042,369**	**14.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

11

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

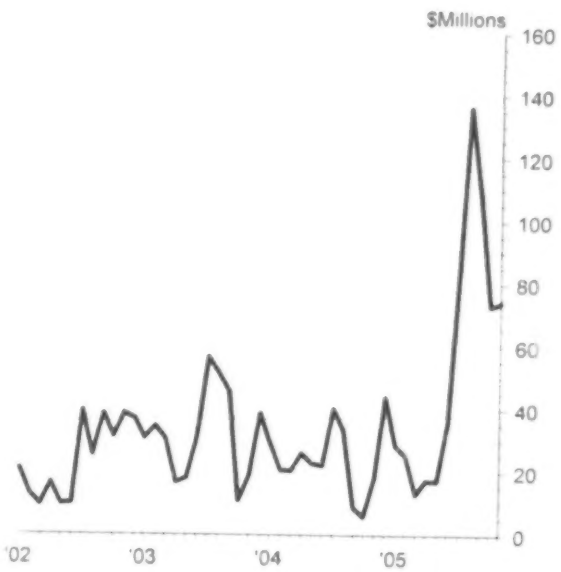
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
January 2006
Issue: 05-11

Exports ◆ November 2005

- Soaring energy exports continued to push up the value of BC exports in November. A 16.9% year-over-year jump in November helped boost the year-to-date growth to 9.0% in the first 11 months of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004.
- The year-to-date rise in the value of energy exports (+67.9%) has been due to a combination of price hikes and increased demand. Electricity exports have climbed 147.5% in the January to November period of 2005, compared to the first 11 months of 2004. After starting the year slow, electricity exports have surged in recent months as the effects of the hurricanes in the southern United States have resulted in higher energy prices and increased demand. Natural gas shipments are also well up over last year (+51.6%), as are coal exports (+87.9%).
- There has been a significant increase (+29.4%) in international shipments of metallic mineral products in 2005. The expansion was mainly due to a near doubling (+93.1%) in exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates and strong growth (+63.6%) in exports of copper ores and concentrates.
- Shipments of solid wood products have dropped 6.6% year-to-date. Falling prices for softwood lumber have resulted in a 9.7% slump in exports of that product despite a 3.0% jump in quantity of lumber shipped. On the positive side, exports of valued added wood products have climbed 5.4%. Elsewhere in the forest sector, pulp and paper exports continue to struggle, down 8.2% compared to the January to November period in 2004.
- The value of machinery and equipment exports has risen 4.7%, including a 6.9% boost in shipments of motor vehicles and parts.
- A couple of world regions that have not been significant destinations for BC exports in the past have gained some importance in the last year as shipments to South America climbed 31.6% and exports to Eastern Europe doubled. Exports to Western Europe also showed strong growth, rising 12.1%.

Exports of electricity have soared over the last several months

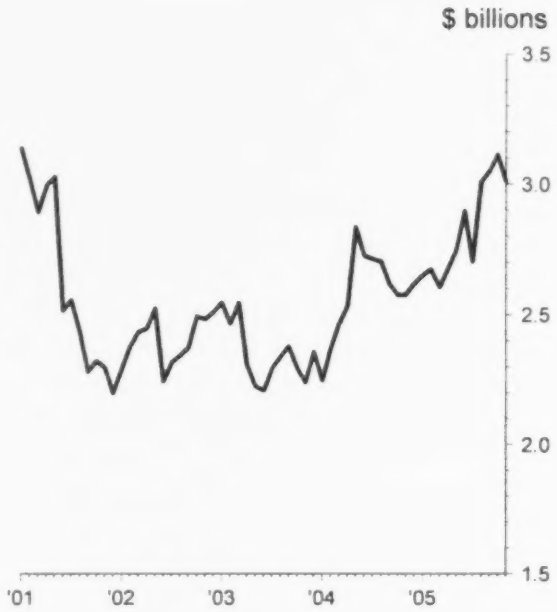


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- After three months of increases, BC origin exports adjusted for seasonality dropped 3.3% in November, mostly due to a 16.9% plunge in energy shipments. However, there was strong growth in exports of industrial and consumer goods (+10.6%) and agriculture and fish products (+4.1%).
- Exports fell both to the US (-1.8%) and all other countries (-6.2%) and in both cases a fall in shipments of energy was the driving factor.

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) dipped in November



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Nov 2003	168	312	1,051	292	416	2,240	1,473
Dec	204	359	1,034	317	442	2,357	1,539
Jan 2004	169	332	1,038	310	399	2,248	1,504
Feb	186	350	1,046	333	455	2,369	1,516
Mar	188	350	1,158	319	451	2,466	1,615
Apr	190	341	1,188	314	498	2,531	1,648
May	196	439	1,328	341	530	2,834	1,763
Jun	198	384	1,307	346	491	2,726	1,786
Jul	203	386	1,270	356	498	2,714	1,764
Aug	188	379	1,272	342	520	2,702	1,761
Sep	201	313	1,269	342	491	2,617	1,738
Oct	209	341	1,182	341	503	2,576	1,658
Nov	199	445	1,099	340	493	2,576	1,678
Dec	186	449	1,144	321	519	2,618	1,689
Jan 2005	189	441	1,142	333	545	2,650	1,698
Feb	184	423	1,179	336	550	2,673	1,744
Mar	182	446	1,136	335	507	2,606	1,742
Apr	186	497	1,123	351	518	2,675	1,760
May	189	540	1,126	357	534	2,746	1,741
Jun	211	615	1,117	362	591	2,896	1,789
Jul	176	684	1,000	359	483	2,703	1,825
Aug	207	807	1,079	363	551	3,007	1,857
Sep	201	826	1,069	364	587	3,047	1,904
Oct	205	879	1,129	371	529	3,112	2,064
Nov	213	731	1,112	369	585	3,010	2,026

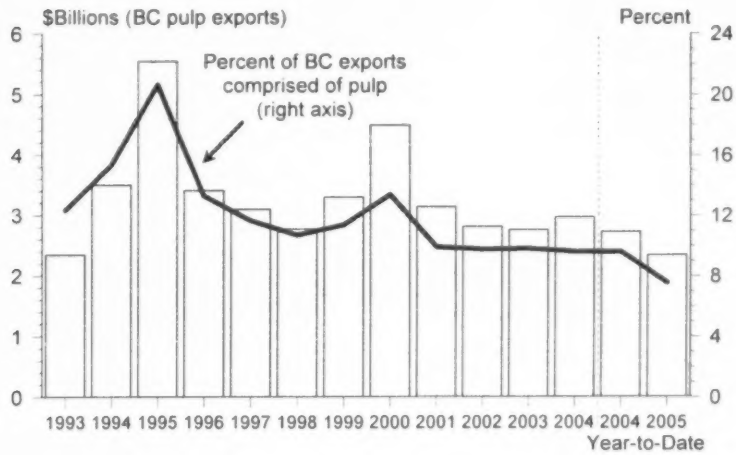
Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry

The pulp industry has seen some hard times

The pulp industry in British Columbia has been struggling in recent years due to a combination of low worldwide prices resulting from a glut of supply and falling demand, lower-cost competitors in emerging economies, high energy prices that drive up costs for pulp producers and a high dollar that has had a negative impact on profits. The challenging times for the pulp industry have been reflected in the falling value and declining prominence of pulp exports from the province.

The percentage of total BC exports comprised of pulp has slipped from almost 19% in 1990 to just under 10% in 2004 and data for the first 11 months of 2005 indicate that this share has fallen even further, to less than 8%. The declining export values are mostly due to slumping prices as production levels have been fairly steady and the quantity of pulp shipped has not suffered a significant drop.

Pulp is comprising a diminishing share of BC's total exports



The share of total BC exports comprised of pulp has slipped from as high as 21% in 1995 to less than 8% in 2005

Excess world supply has been a problem in the pulp sector for years and pulp prices have been depressed as a result. Prices received for pulp exported from BC have undergone extreme fluctuations in the last decade, soaring to highs of over $1,000 per metric tonne, on average, in 1995 and approximately $865 in 2000, and sliding below $600 per metric tonne in other years, including 2005.[1] A significant portion of the price decline in 2005 was due to the jump in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart; however, pulp lost ground even when priced in US dollars.

[1] These figures are implicit prices calculated by taking the total value of pulp shipped and dividing by the quantity shipped, in metric tonnes (air dry).

Prices attained for BC pulp exports have remained at historically low levels in the last few years

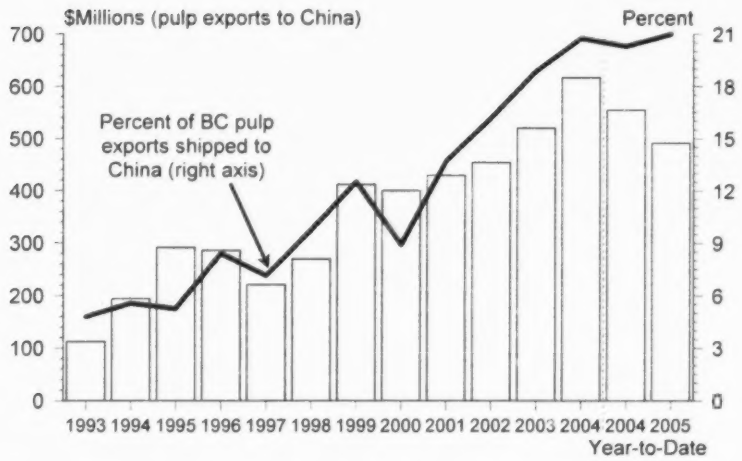
Pulp prices fell even further in 2005

The impact that low prices and increased competition has had on the pulp industry in BC can be seen in the problems experienced at BC pulp mills. A few years ago it was the mill in Prince Rupert that closed its doors and the Port Alice mill shut down in October 2004. The recent announcement of the closure of the Western Forest Products pulp mill in Woodfibre comes as another blow for an already beleaguered industry. This latest shutdown takes some of the shine off of the news that the Port Alice mill is set to re-open in March.

China may be the answer for BC's pulp industry

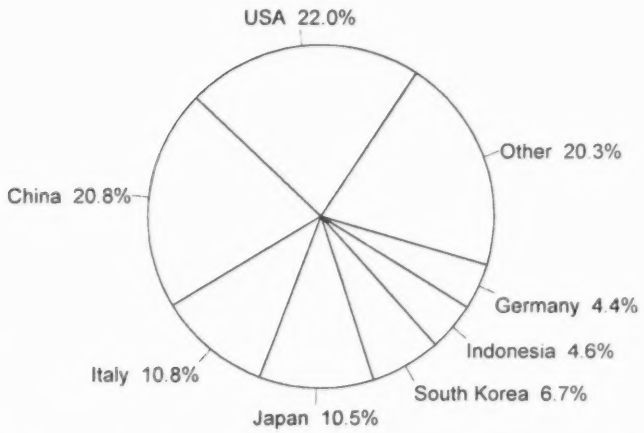
The future of BC's pulp industry is not without hope. Similar to how BC's mining sector was revitalized by China's thirst for raw materials to feed its growing production needs, demand from China may bring the pulp industry in BC back on track. However, while China's contribution to the mining sector was mainly in the form of higher prices for metals as a result of surging demand, its impact on the pulp industry has been more direct. China has substantially increased the amount of pulp it imports from British Columbia over the last several years. The value of pulp exported from BC to China has more than doubled in the last decade and China's share of BC's total pulp exports has expanded from around 5% in 1995 to over 20% in 2004. As a result, China now ranks second as a destination for BC pulp exports with approximately 21% of all pulp exported from BC shipped to China in 2004. Only the United States, which received 22% of the total value of BC pulp exports, ranked ahead of China.

Exports of pulp from BC to China have increased substantially over the last decade



China's share of total BC pulp exports has increased from 5% to 20% in the last decade

China was second only to the United States as a destination for pulp exported from BC in 2004



China ranked second only to the United States in 2004 as a market for BC pulp exports

The outlook is for demand from China to continue to increase over the next five years. According to one projection, the demand for bleached softwood kraft pulp—which comprises the large majority of BC's pulp exports—will rise from 2.8 million tonnes in 2003 to 4.3 million tonnes by 2010, at which point over 70% of China's demand will be supplied by imports.[2] If British Columbia can capture a portion of that market, it could be instrumental in turning the pulp industry in this province around. However, one of the major challenges facing BC producers is that global pulp capacity is expected to grow at a pace even more rapid than the

Demand for pulp in China should continue to grow over the next five years

[2] He, D. and Barr, C. (2004) "China's pulp and paper sector: an analysis of supply-demand and medium term projections," *International Forestry Review*, Vol. 6(3-4), pp. 254-266.

rise in demand, which could result in a further reduction in pulp prices.[3]

The seemingly insatiable demand from China for raw materials may be a light at the end of the tunnel for the BC pulp sector, but global oversupply of the commodity could continue to plague the industry and even with the rise in demand, prices could remain at current low levels, or perhaps fall even further. The challenges faced by the industry today may still be a problem for the pulp industry over the next several years.

[3] Ibid.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
(released January 2006)

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

03-06 *Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports*
(released August 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2002	2003	2004
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	35,303	26,564	-24.8%	318,867	386,132	21.1%	337,032	302,431	340,151
Germany	41,324	35,177	-14.9%	384,713	417,634	8.6%	320,907	364,273	415,542
People's Republic of China	127,691	116,496	-8.8%	1,138,108	1,239,214	8.9%	756,299	907,770	1,262,854
Hong Kong	17,375	17,300	-0.4%	236,681	210,329	-11.1%	207,685	179,573	254,161
Taiwan	30,553	33,850	10.8%	441,829	432,014	-2.2%	339,336	428,132	482,240
Japan	275,050	297,339	8.1%	3,485,678	3,735,023	7.2%	3,858,539	3,649,421	3,799,536
South Korea	42,315	87,507	106.8%	824,176	1,042,521	26.5%	725,080	772,125	908,621
India	26,604	9,663	-63.7%	123,477	175,939	42.5%	120,455	110,093	131,756
Australia	14,917	14,031	-5.9%	204,362	162,652	-20.4%	187,349	200,826	222,136
Mexico	19,255	17,335	-10.0%	179,288	226,065	26.1%	79,009	107,285	197,164
United States	1,576,947	1,914,742	21.4%	18,589,279	20,088,244	8.1%	19,665,832	18,792,329	20,121,209
other	227,232	276,735	21.8%	2,575,157	2,941,585	14.2%	2,230,832	2,377,416	2,842,272
Total International Exports	**2,434,566**	**2,846,740**	**16.9%**	**28,501,616**	**31,057,353**	**9.0%**	**28,828,355**	**28,191,673**	**30,977,643**
1) Western Europe	186,510	187,654	0.6%	2,009,768	2,253,840	12.1%	1,839,420	1,877,274	2,179,712
2) Eastern Europe	9,407	19,479	107.1%	61,225	122,895	100.7%	43,960	35,532	77,408
3) South East Asia	30,880	53,907	74.6%	409,833	433,565	5.8%	398,337	402,792	466,641
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,685	5,193	93.4%	52,196	53,913	3.3%	44,318	65,433	55,094
5) South America	24,456	46,904	91.8%	290,537	382,277	31.6%	221,222	281,172	319,250
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,214	8,356	60.3%	83,595	90,275	8.0%	59,833	64,728	92,152
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	546,866	625,138	14.3%	6,828,455	7,318,760	7.2%	6,528,774	6,598,395	7,493,131
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	271,815	327,798	20.6%	3,342,778	3,583,737	7.2%	2,670,235	2,948,974	3,693,595
9) Middle East	29,424	7,577	-74.2%	224,867	285,411	26.9%	184,943	207,976	248,472
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	1.5%	0.9%		1.1%	1.2%		1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.7%	1.2%		1.3%	1.3%		1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	5.2%	4.1%		4.0%	4.0%		2.6%	3.2%	4.1%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.6%		0.8%	0.7%		0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.3%	1.2%		1.6%	1.4%		1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Japan	11.3%	10.4%		12.2%	12.0%		13.4%	12.9%	12.3%
South Korea	1.7%	3.1%		2.9%	3.4%		2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
India	1.1%	0.3%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.6%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.8%	0.6%		0.6%	0.7%		0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
United States	64.8%	67.3%		65.2%	64.7%		68.2%	66.7%	65.0%
other	9.3%	9.7%		9.0%	9.5%		7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.7%	6.6%		7.1%	7.3%		6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
2) Eastern Europe	0.4%	0.7%		0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.3%	1.9%		1.4%	1.4%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.0%	1.6%		1.0%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.5%	22.0%		24.0%	23.6%		22.6%	23.4%	24.2%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.2%	11.5%		11.7%	11.5%		9.3%	10.5%	11.9%
9) Middle East	1.2%	0.3%		0.8%	0.9%		0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions

NOTE: Historical data has been revised to correct a misallocation error and will not match data released by Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**705,635**	**740,119**	**4.9%**	**9,374,072**	**8,759,912**	**-6.6%**	**32.9%**	**28.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	472,641	466,121	-1.4%	6,404,358	5,783,660	-9.7%	22.5%	18.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	18,495	17,154	-7.2%	225,554	219,955	-2.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	34,015	39,235	15.3%	458,081	425,027	-7.2%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	47,681	63,883	34.0%	845,201	690,204	-18.3%	3.0%	2.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	72,639	83,075	14.4%	888,270	935,990	5.4%	3.1%	3.0%
Other	60,165	70,651	17.4%	552,609	705,076	27.6%	1.9%	2.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**386,320**	**370,686**	**-4.0%**	**4,557,710**	**4,185,878**	**-8.2%**	**16.0%**	**13.5%**
Pulp	220,646	198,979	-9.8%	2,731,216	2,342,728	-14.2%	9.6%	7.5%
Newsprint	53,837	51,440	-4.5%	562,175	571,658	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	98,311	105,526	7.3%	1,130,834	1,117,637	-1.2%	4.0%	3.6%
Other	13,527	14,740	9.0%	133,485	153,856	15.3%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**145,001**	**139,922**	**-3.5%**	**1,405,575**	**1,503,400**	**7.0%**	**4.9%**	**4.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	14,895	25,118	68.6%	174,182	183,725	5.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Vegetables	23,523	22,420	-4.7%	282,393	286,677	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	106,583	92,384	-13.3%	948,999	1,032,998	8.9%	3.3%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**67,486**	**78,996**	**17.1%**	**916,969**	**914,703**	**-0.2%**	**3.2%**	**2.9%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,822	13,721	7.0%	181,296	170,752	-5.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,666	34,104	44.1%	265,844	317,578	19.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,810	8,313	6.4%	93,745	78,657	-16.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	23,188	22,858	-1.4%	376,084	347,716	-7.5%	1.3%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**152,803**	**207,711**	**35.9%**	**1,874,935**	**2,425,868**	**29.4%**	**6.6%**	**7.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	20,226	68,521	238.8%	518,309	848,068	63.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	45,442	33,826	-25.6%	281,294	543,314	93.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	39,918	51,417	28.8%	550,798	534,296	-3.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	21,231	29,729	40.0%	333,872	281,483	-15.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Other	25,987	24,218	-6.8%	190,664	218,707	14.7%	0.7%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**421,671**	**685,203**	**62.5%**	**4,016,368**	**6,743,857**	**67.9%**	**14.1%**	**21.7%**
Natural Gas	255,963	405,887	58.6%	2,229,900	3,380,008	51.6%	7.8%	10.9%
Coal	136,759	194,239	42.0%	1,404,201	2,638,867	87.9%	4.9%	8.5%
Electricity	18,109	73,992	308.6%	246,812	610,980	147.5%	0.9%	2.0%
Other	10,840	11,086	2.3%	135,455	114,002	-15.8%	0.5%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**261,297**	**292,162**	**11.8%**	**2,897,426**	**3,034,476**	**4.7%**	**10.2%**	**9.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	30,477	33,002	8.3%	346,496	370,368	6.9%	1.2%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	55,093	52,485	-4.7%	573,219	569,463	-0.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Other	175,726	206,675	17.6%	1,977,711	2,094,645	5.9%	6.9%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,276**	**47,536**	**15.2%**	**486,691**	**502,083**	**3.2%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**12,850**	**16,417**	**27.8%**	**150,564**	**126,949**	**-15.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**240,226**	**267,987**	**11.6%**	**2,821,307**	**2,860,227**	**1.4%**	**9.9%**	**9.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,434,566**	**2,846,740**	**16.9%**	**28,501,616**	**31,057,353**	**9.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**529,817**	**572,811**	**8.1%**	**7,198,751**	**6,885,300**	**-4.4%**	**38.7%**	**34.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	348,786	348,981	0.1%	4,736,511	4,440,653	-6.2%	25.5%	22.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	17,789	16,422	-7.7%	219,206	210,661	-3.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	31,116	37,359	20.1%	423,041	399,950	-5.5%	2.3%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	44,373	60,542	36.4%	802,180	653,083	-18.6%	4.3%	3.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	59,671	71,251	19.4%	741,023	789,227	6.5%	4.0%	3.9%
Other	28,082	38,256	36.2%	276,789	391,725	41.5%	1.5%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**164,625**	**175,713**	**6.7%**	**1,810,731**	**1,948,212**	**7.6%**	**9.7%**	**9.7%**
Pulp	50,966	54,587	7.1%	604,602	651,181	7.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Newsprint	30,236	32,912	8.8%	282,214	328,091	16.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	73,957	77,497	4.8%	823,007	847,340	3.0%	4.4%	4.2%
Other	9,465	10,717	13.2%	100,909	121,600	20.5%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**77,245**	**89,386**	**15.7%**	**956,554**	**974,855**	**1.9%**	**5.1%**	**4.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	11,208	21,095	88.2%	142,094	147,816	4.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Vegetables	18,605	17,047	-8.4%	232,556	250,297	7.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Other	47,432	51,244	8.0%	581,904	576,743	-0.9%	3.1%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**36,586**	**40,161**	**9.8%**	**514,941**	**488,514**	**-5.1%**	**2.8%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,448	5,122	-6.0%	104,247	73,818	-29.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,543	23,015	31.2%	199,284	232,913	16.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	2,618	2,746	4.9%	44,575	37,446	-16.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	10,977	9,278	-15.5%	166,834	144,337	-13.5%	0.9%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**52,128**	**44,014**	**-15.6%**	**462,639**	**523,216**	**13.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	1,135	3	-99.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	17,532	8,948	-49.0%	69,772	174,963	150.8%	0.4%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	2,668	4,262	59.8%	52,822	56,624	7.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	20,623	17,293	-16.1%	247,042	200,211	-19.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Other	11,306	13,512	19.5%	91,868	91,415	-0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**295,152**	**509,011**	**72.5%**	**2,722,531**	**4,254,206**	**56.3%**	**14.6%**	**21.2%**
Natural Gas	255,963	405,887	58.6%	2,229,900	3,380,008	51.6%	12.0%	16.8%
Coal	10,254	18,051	76.0%	117,276	151,943	29.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	18,109	73,992	308.6%	246,812	610,980	147.5%	1.3%	3.0%
Other	10,826	11,081	2.4%	128,543	111,276	-13.4%	0.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**184,076**	**206,154**	**12.0%**	**2,105,531**	**2,233,732**	**6.1%**	**11.3%**	**11.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	24,823	26,866	8.2%	296,039	308,926	4.4%	1.6%	1.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	35,505	41,123	15.8%	380,655	437,924	15.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	123,748	138,166	11.7%	1,428,837	1,486,881	4.1%	7.7%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**39,196**	**44,263**	**12.9%**	**455,829**	**463,105**	**1.6%**	**2.5%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**11,395**	**14,759**	**29.5%**	**132,935**	**100,802**	**-24.2%**	**0.7%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**186,728**	**218,470**	**17.0%**	**2,228,838**	**2,216,302**	**-0.6%**	**12.0%**	**11.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,576,947**	**1,914,742**	**21.4%**	**18,589,279**	**20,088,244**	**8.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 02, Rev 1 03, Rev Q3 04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**125,214**	**116,987**	**-6.6%**	**1,556,073**	**1,251,883**	**-19.5%**	**44.6%**	**33.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	86,539	79,737	-7.9%	1,159,936	884,192	-23.8%	33.3%	23.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	3	0	-100.0%	28	15	-45.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,326	1,337	0.8%	23,200	14,736	-36.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	2,367	2,384	0.7%	35,941	26,462	-26.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,732	10,325	-3.8%	126,684	111,800	-11.7%	3.6%	3.0%
Other	24,247	23,205	-4.3%	210,284	214,638	2.1%	6.0%	5.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**27,998**	**17,037**	**-39.1%**	**402,179**	**274,640**	**-31.7%**	**11.5%**	**7.4%**
Pulp	19,132	15,608	-18.4%	291,376	229,149	-21.4%	8.4%	6.1%
Newsprint	6,276	413	-93.4%	82,608	31,991	-61.3%	2.4%	0.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,436	857	-64.8%	23,504	10,677	-54.6%	0.7%	0.3%
Other	151	159	5.4%	4,690	2,823	-39.8%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**12,012**	**10,355**	**-13.8%**	**126,754**	**123,790**	**-2.3%**	**3.6%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,244	1,215	-2.3%	11,409	13,286	16.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Vegetables	2,562	764	-70.2%	19,904	7,366	-63.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Other	8,206	8,376	2.1%	95,440	103,138	8.1%	2.7%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**9,395**	**12,012**	**27.9%**	**204,320**	**206,030**	**0.3%**	**5.9%**	**5.5%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,332	3,024	-9.2%	34,172	37,022	8.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,511	2,526	67.2%	38,094	35,197	-7.6%	1.1%	0.9%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	344	263	-23.6%	4,911	2,801	-43.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	4,208	6,199	47.3%	127,144	130,010	2.3%	3.6%	3.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**58,061**	**75,779**	**30.5%**	**774,238**	**1,031,802**	**33.3%**	**22.2%**	**27.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	5,998	13,747	129.2%	321,302	401,064	24.8%	9.2%	10.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,167	18,575	201.2%	54,311	173,395	219.3%	1.6%	4.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	31,299	39,129	25.0%	339,415	361,774	6.6%	9.7%	9.7%
Unwrought Zinc	0	1,103	NA	4,604	5,231	13.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	14,598	3,225	-77.9%	54,605	90,339	65.4%	1.6%	2.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**22,223**	**41,723**	**87.7%**	**284,199**	**645,714**	**144.4%**	**7.6%**	**17.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	22,223	41,723	87.7%	263,782	645,359	144.7%	7.6%	17.3%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	NA	417	355	-14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,938**	**18,648**	**277.7%**	**50,888**	**92,318**	**81.4%**	**1.5%**	**2.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	750	266	-64.6%	7,260	11,122	53.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	857	1,181	37.9%	12,581	11,768	-6.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	3,331	17,202	416.4%	31,047	69,429	123.6%	0.9%	1.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**302**	**235**	**-22.3%**	**3,746**	**2,880**	**-23.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**430**	**286**	**-33.6%**	**4,218**	**6,170**	**46.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**14,481**	**4,277**	**-70.5%**	**99,064**	**100,814**	**1.8%**	**2.8%**	**2.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**275,050**	**297,339**	**8.1%**	**3,485,678**	**3,735,023**	**7.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 02, Rev 1 03, Rev Q3 04)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	SHARE 2004 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**17,494**	**21,432**	**22.5%**	**248,549**	**259,510**	**4.4%**	**12.6%**	**11.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	13,067	15,550	19.0%	208,270	194,373	-6.7%	10.6%	8.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	319	260	-18.5%	3,149	4,914	56.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,130	154	-86.4%	5,256	5,480	4.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	51	27	-47.0%	799	404	-49.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	756	328	-56.6%	6,016	7,765	29.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	2,171	5,113	135.6%	25,059	46,574	85.9%	1.3%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**54,039**	**48,152**	**-10.9%**	**722,614**	**606,268**	**-16.1%**	**36.6%**	**27.0%**
Pulp	48,688	42,970	-11.7%	651,716	537,876	-17.5%	33.0%	24.0%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	8,297	19.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,328	5,144	-3.5%	63,488	59,501	-6.3%	3.2%	2.7%
Other	23	38	70.9%	441	594	34.8%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**5,186**	**14,649**	**182.5%**	**45,050**	**50,846**	**12.9%**	**2.3%**	**2.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,037	0	-100.0%	10,893	5,464	-49.8%	0.6%	0.2%
Vegetables	1,193	1,279	7.2%	5,508	2,942	-46.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Other	2,956	13,370	352.3%	28,649	42,441	48.1%	1.5%	1.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**8,326**	**10,132**	**21.7%**	**60,210**	**63,653**	**5.7%**	**3.1%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,978	1,565	-20.9%	14,184	17,665	24.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,412	3,326	37.9%	12,630	15,967	26.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,425	4,729	38.1%	31,379	27,108	-13.6%	1.6%	1.2%
Other	511	512	0.1%	2,018	2,912	44.3%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**14,377**	**17,869**	**24.3%**	**120,234**	**110,089**	**-8.4%**	**6.1%**	**4.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	14,161	NA	0	14,161	NA	0.0%	0.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	14,311	3,458	-75.8%	107,834	93,125	-13.6%	5.5%	4.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	63	126	98.2%	1,099	1,051	-4.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2	124	5402.4%	11,302	1,752	-84.5%	0.6%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**47,369**	**59,416**	**25.4%**	**421,849**	**763,600**	**81.0%**	**21.4%**	**34.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	47,367	59,415	25.4%	421,807	763,561	81.0%	21.4%	34.0%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2	1	-37.8%	43	39	-8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**29,085**	**20,988**	**-27.8%**	**280,144**	**289,188**	**3.2%**	**14.2%**	**12.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,362	639	-53.1%	12,257	11,198	-8.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	7,414	3,304	-55.4%	50,641	36,007	-28.9%	2.6%	1.6%
Other	20,309	17,045	-16.1%	217,246	241,982	11.4%	11.0%	10.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**885**	**1,057**	**19.4%**	**8,559**	**11,572**	**35.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**727**	**737**	**1.3%**	**9,196**	**13,454**	**46.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,458**	**5,412**	**-16.2%**	**57,106**	**75,911**	**32.9%**	**2.9%**	**3.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**183,945**	**199,843**	**8.6%**	**1,973,511**	**2,244,090**	**13.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

M67

NUMBER

NUMÉRO

12

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
February 2006
Issue: 05-12

Exports ◆ December 2005

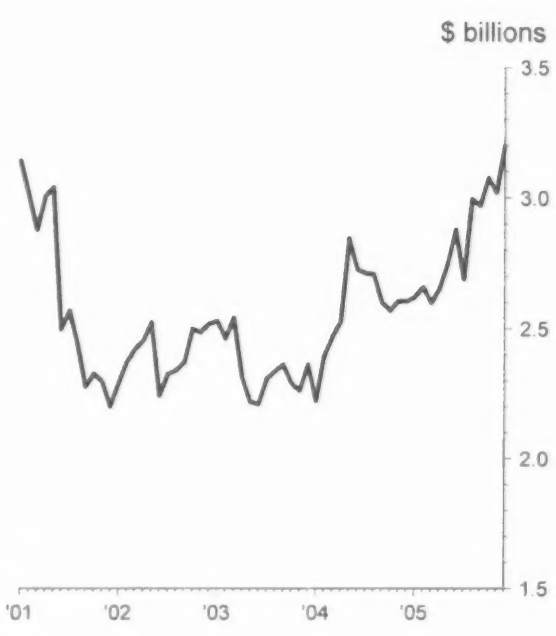
- Despite a decline in shipments of forest products, the overall value of BC exports climbed 10.0% in 2005. Substantial increases in exports of energy products (+68.3%) and metallic mineral products (+28.6%) were the main contributors to the overall rise.
- The jump in the value of energy exports has been due to a combination of price hikes and increased demand. The value of electricity exports soared 127.7% from 2004 to 2005, while natural gas shipments jumped 52.0% and exports of coal grew 89.9%.
- The rise in international shipments of metallic mineral products was driven mainly by increases in exports of copper ores and concentrates (+67.3%) and molybdenum ores and concentrates (+75.7%). Shipments of unwrought zinc slumped 16.9%, while exports of unwrought aluminum edged down 2.5%.
- The forest sector saw declines in shipments of both solid wood products (-5.8%) and pulp and paper products (-7.5%). Falling prices for softwood lumber have resulted in a 9.0% drop in exports of that product despite a 3.4% increase in quantity of lumber shipped. Exports of softwood plywood and veneer (-5.5%) and other panel products (-16.4%) fell, but shipments of valued added wood products climbed 5.1%. In the pulp and paper sector, a 13.2% plunge in shipments of pulp was the main driver of the decline in pulp and paper exports. Shipments of newsprint actually grew slightly, edging up 2.5%.
- There was an 11.3% drop in exports of apparel and accessories as competition from countries such as China caused problems for the domestic industry.
- The value of machinery and equipment exports rose 7.1% in 2005, including a 6.8% boost in shipments of motor vehicles and parts.
- Destinations that recorded significant increases in BC exports in 2005 included India (+46.9%), South Korea (+28.9%), the UK (+23.6%) and Mexico (+21.5%). There were significant declines in shipments to Australia (-19.7%) and Hong Kong (-10.5%).

The value of BC exports has regained all the ground lost between 2000 and 2003

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) climbed in December

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.



- A substantial jump in exports of energy products (+15.5%), particularly coal shipped to Japan and Europe, helped drive up overall exports 5.9% in December. Forest product (+4.2%) and machinery, equipment and automobile exports (+3.9%) also posted healthy increases.
- Shipments to the US slipped 1.1% as exports of energy products to that country fell 11.2%. A 6.2% rise in shipments of forest products partially offset the drop in energy exports.

BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

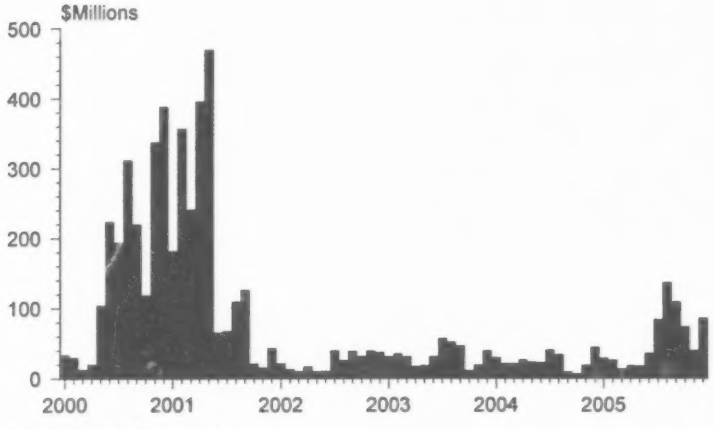
Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Dec 2003	205	361	1,032	322	441	2,362	1,546
Jan 2004	170	331	1,013	310	399	2,222	1,478
Feb	187	349	1,071	332	455	2,395	1,542
Mar	188	351	1,160	317	452	2,468	1,618
Apr	190	342	1,184	314	497	2,528	1,646
May	196	441	1,336	340	531	2,844	1,766
Jun	197	384	1,310	345	491	2,727	1,791
Jul	206	387	1,263	357	497	2,711	1,758
Aug	187	378	1,282	340	521	2,708	1,770
Sep	200	299	1,267	341	493	2,600	1,722
Oct	209	338	1,176	341	503	2,567	1,648
Nov	197	460	1,116	340	491	2,604	1,708
Dec	186	452	1,124	326	517	2,604	1,677
Jan 2005	189	437	1,116	332	545	2,619	1,666
Feb	184	419	1,167	337	550	2,657	1,727
Mar	181	443	1,130	336	507	2,598	1,730
Apr	184	495	1,105	351	515	2,650	1,735
May	187	537	1,131	356	533	2,745	1,735
Jun	206	612	1,107	360	591	2,878	1,775
Jul	176	682	990	361	480	2,689	1,807
Aug	203	801	1,074	364	551	2,993	1,844
Sep	197	780	1,041	365	587	2,970	1,828
Oct	202	844	1,125	375	529	3,074	2,021
Nov	209	719	1,130	377	585	3,019	2,026
Dec	203	830	1,178	391	595	3,197	2,005

Electricity Puts a Charge into BC's Exports

After a slow start early in the year, BC exports of electricity surged in the second half of 2005 to their highest levels since the energy crisis that hit California back in 2000 and 2001. At year end, exports of electricity to the United States were up 128% compared to the value of electricity transmitted over the border in 2004. The largest component of this increase was price inflation, but growth in demand also played a role as quantities exported climbed as well, rising 44%.

The value of exports of electricity rose dramatically in 2005

The value of BC exports of electricity are the highest they've been since the energy crisis in California in late 2000-early 2001



Source: Statistics Canada

Not since the energy crisis in California in 2000/2001 has the value of BC exports of electricity been this high

From January to July 2005, prices of electricity were already significantly higher compared to a year earlier, but the effects of hurricanes Katrina and Rita wreaked havoc on energy supplies in the United States as infrastructure damage limited the availability of natural gas. As a result, prices for all types of energy products, including electricity, soared. The hurricanes also contributed to increased demand for electricity imports into the United States as power companies using natural gas to generate electricity needed to find alternative sources of power.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita contributed to the price inflation in energy products

One may wonder how British Columbia is able to export power to other destinations given that BC Hydro, which is by far the largest electricity supplier in the province, has claimed it does not have sufficient resources to meet the needs of British Columbians and that there is a need to develop new power production capacity within the province. A possible explanation for this apparent contradiction is that the province is also a significant importer of electricity.

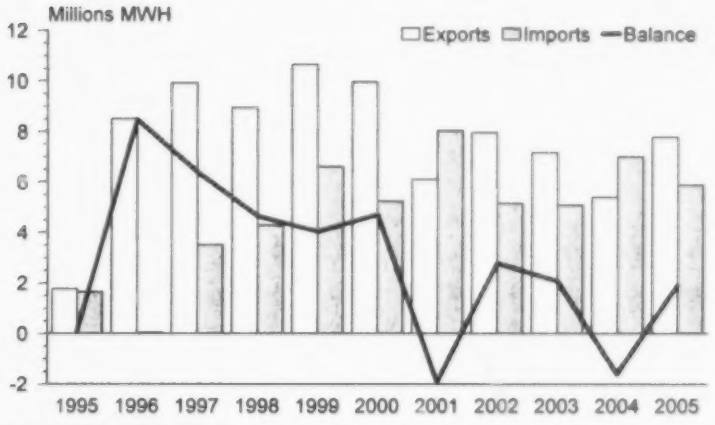
Since most electricity in BC is hydro-electricity generated from water flowing through dams, the province has an advantage over those regions where electricity is mainly generated from nuclear facilities, or gas or coal-fired operations. While it is fairly simple to turn the flow of water going through the dams on and off, it is

quite impractical to regulate the flow of electricity from other generation sources, such as nuclear power, in this manner. This means that the electricity generated using these other methods cannot be stored. It is more or less a "use it or lose it" situation. This allows BC Hydro, through its subsidiary Powerex, to purchase power from these sources in off-peak periods when the spot price is lower and "store" its own electricity by shutting off the flow of water through its dams, then sell the excess stored power in the high-peak periods when prices are higher.

With the flexibility of hydro-electric power, BC Hydro is able to buy low and sell high

This system of arbitrage is employed not only in trade with the United States, but also with Alberta. Nevertheless, with the exception of a few years, BC has generally had a surplus in trade of electricity over most of the last decade. In other words, the amount of electricity exported has exceeded electricity imports in most years.

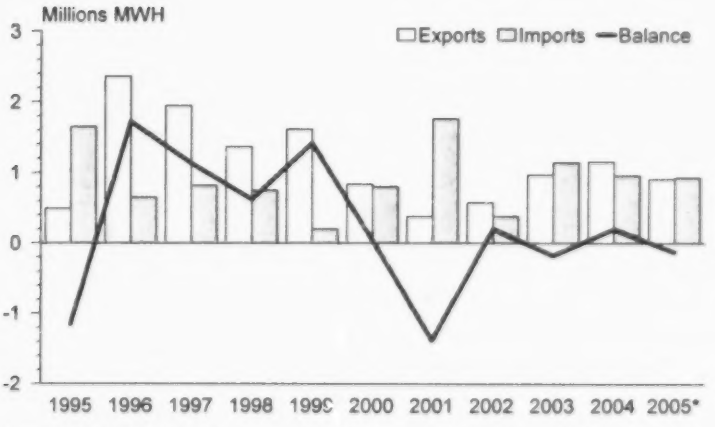
After a deficit in 2004, BC electricity trade with the US moved back into a surplus in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada

British Columbia exported more electricity to the United States in 2005 than it imported from that country…

BC interprovincial trade in electricity appears to be headed for a deficit in 2005



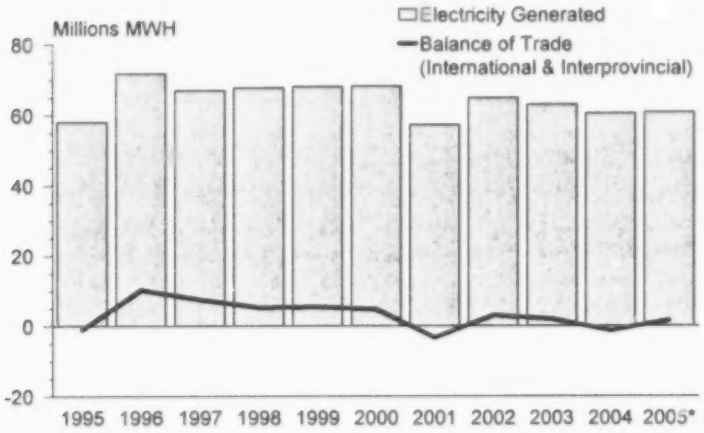
Source: Statistics Canada

*January-November year-to-date

…but given the data available through November, it appears that imports from Alberta will exceed exports to that province in 2005

Those years in which imports exceeded exports coincided with years in which the province had lower than average water levels. In other words, when there was not sufficient precipitation to adequately generate enough electricity to meet the needs of BC residents and businesses, it was necessary to import power not only during low-peak times, but also high-peak periods.[1] This was the case in 1995, 2001 and 2004 when electricity generated in the province was below average. In each of these years, the amount of electricity imported exceeded exports.

In years where low water levels resulted in below average electricity generation, BC was a net importer of electricity



Source: Statistics Canada *January-November year-to-date

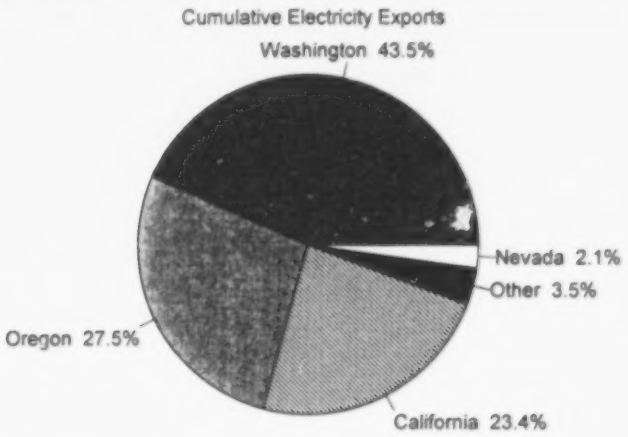
When water levels are low, BC imports more electricity than it exports

Most of this two-way trade in electricity is with the United States. While BC does have a significant electricity trade relationship with Alberta, the quantity of two-way trade with that province is only about 10 to 15 percent of the magnitude of trade with the US. Within the US, by far most of the trade is with just two states: Washington and Oregon. Given the proximity of these states to BC, this makes sense. Oregon has increased its imports from BC substantially in the last few years, such that it has been the top destination state for BC electricity exports for the last two years running, displacing Washington. During the energy crisis in California in 2000 and 2001, that state was the top destination state for BC exports of electricity, but exports to California have dropped considerably since then. One of the reasons for the decline could be that equipment upgrades necessitated removing some of the lines to California off the grid for a period of time, which restricted BC's access to the market.

Most international exports of electricity from BC are transmitted to one of two states: Washington or Oregon

[1] In actual fact, it may not strictly have been necessary, as BC Hydro may have been able to boost electricity production from other non-hydro sources, but the cost of doing this would probably have exceeded the cost of importing the power. For example, BC Hydro has the option of running the natural gas-fired Burrard Generating Station, but may choose not to do so when the cost of natural gas is too high.

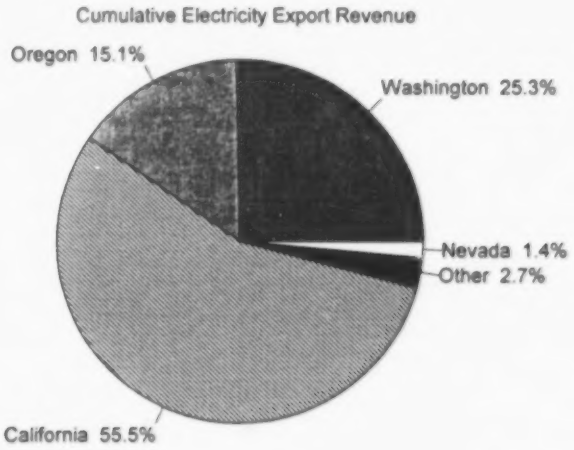
From 2000 through 2005, over 94% of BC international exports of electricity were transmitted to only three US states



Source: Statistics Canada

Over the last six years, Washington has been the most significant destination for BC electricity exports in terms of quantity…

California leads as revenue generator for BC electricity exporters, 2000-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

…but California has generated the most revenue for BC exporters of electricity

Over the last six years, Washington State has been the top destination for international exports of electricity from BC in terms of quantity, but California tops the scales in terms of revenue generated from sales. This is because the majority of exports to California were during the period when prices were sky high.

The electricity price inflation that has occurred in recent years has been a source of lucrative revenues for Powerex. Even in years where BC was a net importer of power, the trade balance in terms of revenue earned from electricity sales to the United States, less expenses from electricity purchases from the US, has been positive for BC. In other words, since Powerex is able to buy low and sell high given the flexibility of hydro-electric power, it has managed to achieve a positive revenue stream from international electricity trade even in years when it was importing more power than it exported.

The lucrative nature of these power sales has caused some controversy in BC, particularly in the district municipality of Kitimat, where the large aluminum smelter operated by Alcan is located. The District of Kitimat has attempted to sue Alcan for alleged breach of its 1950 agreement with the province that provided Alcan with the water resources needed to produce aluminum in return for the jobs and tax revenue that the aluminum smelter would provide. According to Kitimat's complaint, Alcan has curtailed aluminum production in order to take advantage of high prices for electricity and increase power sales. Alcan has always had an agreement to make surplus power available to BC Hydro, but in recent years, this "surplus" has become larger as poor aluminum prices made it far more economical for Alcan to reduce production and sell the power instead. So far Kitimat's efforts in court have failed, but the district is continuing its legal battle.

The District of Kitimat is arguing that Alcan is selling power at the expense of aluminum production, in breach of its agreement with the province

BC Hydro is facing similar opposition with regard to its proposals for additional generating facilities, such as the Site C dam in the Peace River area and the Duke Point natural gas-fired generating station on Vancouver Island. The opposition ranges from concerns over environmental impacts to doubts over whether the projects are even needed.

Whatever the outcomes of these disputes, electricity will undoubtedly remain a significant aspect of BC's trade as energy demand in both Canada and the United States continues to expand. The flexibility offered by hydro-electric power and British Columbia's abundance of water give the province an advantage in producing clean, inexpensive power and should ensure that electricity will continue to contribute to BC's trade balance.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

05-12 *Electricity Puts a Charge into BC Exports*
(released February 2006)

05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
(released January 2006)

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

03-07 *A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties*
(released September 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2004	2005	CHANGE 2004-05	2003	2004	2005
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	21,284	31,686	48.9%	340,151	420,486	23.6%	302,431	340,151	420,486
Germany	30,830	58,888	91.0%	415,542	477,233	14.8%	364,273	415,542	477,233
People's Republic of China	124,857	129,542	3.8%	1,262,965	1,376,147	9.0%	907,766	1,262,965	1,376,147
Hong Kong	17,542	15,950	-9.1%	254,224	227,458	-10.5%	179,573	254,224	227,458
Taiwan	40,411	73,184	81.1%	482,240	511,296	6.0%	428,132	482,240	511,296
Japan	313,875	439,841	40.1%	3,799,308	4,167,516	9.7%	3,649,686	3,799,308	4,167,516
South Korea	84,474	128,318	51.9%	909,249	1,172,242	28.9%	772,125	909,249	1,172,242
India	8,279	16,926	104.5%	131,756	193,563	46.9%	107,899	131,756	193,563
Australia	17,773	15,151	-14.8%	222,136	178,330	-19.7%	200,826	222,136	178,330
Mexico	17,877	13,177	-26.3%	197,164	239,649	21.5%	107,269	197,164	239,649
United States	1,531,930	1,857,565	21.9%	20,121,209	21,899,961	8.8%	18,792,350	20,121,209	21,899,961
other	267,100	282,284	5.7%	2,841,699	3,225,261	13.5%	2,377,002	2,841,699	3,225,261
Total International Exports	**2,476,233**	**3,072,512**	**24.1%**	**30,977,644**	**34,089,141**	**10.0%**	**28,189,333**	**30,977,644**	**34,089,141**
1) Western Europe	169,944	203,249	19.6%	2,179,751	2,462,839	13.0%	1,877,274	2,179,751	2,462,839
2) Eastern Europe	16,184	5,007	-69.1%	77,408	128,225	65.6%	35,532	77,408	128,225
3) South East Asia	56,808	36,330	-36.0%	466,641	470,548	0.8%	402,849	466,641	470,548
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,898	4,615	59.2%	55,094	58,739	6.6%	65,433	55,094	58,739
5) South America	28,723	57,039	98.6%	319,260	437,383	37.0%	281,172	319,260	437,383
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	8,557	24,403	185.2%	92,183	113,889	23.5%	64,728	92,183	113,889
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	664,872	852,828	28.3%	7,493,053	8,181,428	9.2%	6,598,713	7,493,053	8,181,428
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	350,997	412,987	17.7%	3,693,745	4,013,913	8.7%	2,949,027	3,693,745	4,013,913
9) Middle East	23,606	24,682	4.6%	248,472	310,574	25.0%	207,976	248,472	310,574
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.0%		1.1%	1.2%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	1.2%	1.9%		1.3%	1.4%		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
People's Republic of China	5.0%	4.2%		4.1%	4.0%		3.2%	4.1%	4.0%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.5%		0.8%	0.7%		0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.6%	2.4%		1.6%	1.5%		1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Japan	12.7%	14.3%		12.3%	12.2%		12.9%	12.3%	12.2%
South Korea	3.4%	4.2%		2.9%	3.4%		2.7%	2.9%	3.4%
India	0.3%	0.6%		0.4%	0.6%		0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Australia	0.7%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	0.7%	0.4%		0.6%	0.7%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
United States	61.9%	60.8%		65.0%	64.2%		66.7%	65.0%	64.2%
other	10.8%	9.2%		9.2%	9.5%		8.4%	9.2%	9.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.9%	6.6%		7.0%	7.2%		6.7%	7.0%	7.2%
2) Eastern Europe	0.7%	0.2%		0.2%	0.4%		0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
3) South East Asia	2.3%	1.2%		1.5%	1.4%		1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.2%	1.9%		1.0%	1.3%		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.8%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	26.9%	27.8%		24.2%	24.0%		23.4%	24.2%	24.0%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	14.2%	13.4%		11.9%	11.8%		10.5%	11.9%	11.8%
9) Middle East	1.0%	0.8%		0.8%	0.9%		0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**687,878**	**727,430**	**5.7%**	**10,062,012**	**9,480,161**	**-5.8%**	**32.5%**	**27.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	490,234	496,798	1.3%	6,894,607	6,271,491	-9.0%	22.3%	18.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	14,786	15,091	2.1%	240,341	235,058	-2.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	28,708	34,867	21.5%	486,789	460,219	-5.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	43,392	50,771	17.0%	885,999	740,952	-16.4%	2.9%	2.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	64,195	67,483	5.1%	955,060	1,003,806	5.1%	3.1%	2.9%
Other	46,563	62,420	34.1%	599,216	768,636	28.3%	1.9%	2.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**396,329**	**398,883**	**0.6%**	**4,954,043**	**4,580,216**	**-7.5%**	**16.0%**	**13.4%**
Pulp	241,134	237,483	-1.5%	2,972,349	2,580,176	-13.2%	9.6%	7.6%
Newsprint	46,909	57,392	22.3%	609,085	624,319	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	94,480	91,221	-3.4%	1,225,314	1,208,874	-1.3%	4.0%	3.5%
Other	13,807	12,787	-7.4%	147,295	166,847	13.3%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**95,132**	**101,690**	**6.9%**	**1,500,706**	**1,605,196**	**7.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	7,382	10,651	44.3%	181,564	194,375	7.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Vegetables	15,259	12,043	-21.1%	297,653	298,754	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%
Other	72,490	78,997	9.0%	1,021,489	1,112,067	8.9%	3.3%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**57,508**	**69,759**	**21.3%**	**974,477**	**984,546**	**1.0%**	**3.1%**	**2.9%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	8,004	10,067	25.8%	189,300	180,859	-4.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,963	31,690	44.3%	287,807	349,271	21.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	5,650	7,528	33.2%	99,395	86,185	-13.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	21,891	20,473	-6.5%	397,974	368,231	-7.5%	1.3%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**222,011**	**271,428**	**22.3%**	**2,096,946**	**2,697,296**	**28.6%**	**6.8%**	**7.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	64,693	127,460	97.0%	583,002	975,527	67.3%	1.9%	2.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	49,486	37,788	-23.6%	330,779	581,102	75.7%	1.1%	1.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	48,228	49,857	3.4%	599,025	584,153	-2.5%	1.9%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	41,684	30,546	-26.7%	375,555	312,029	-16.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Other	17,921	25,778	43.8%	208,585	244,485	17.2%	0.7%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**499,864**	**912,546**	**82.6%**	**4,516,232**	**7,599,908**	**68.3%**	**14.6%**	**22.3%**
Natural Gas	265,779	435,360	63.8%	2,495,679	3,793,549	52.0%	8.1%	11.1%
Coal	168,364	347,142	106.2%	1,572,564	2,986,010	89.9%	5.1%	8.8%
Electricity	43,684	85,130	94.9%	290,496	661,430	127.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Other	22,038	44,914	103.8%	157,493	158,920	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**239,437**	**299,734**	**25.2%**	**3,136,866**	**3,358,947**	**7.1%**	**10.1%**	**9.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	25,585	26,784	4.7%	372,083	397,415	6.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,621	69,185	70.3%	613,840	652,503	6.3%	2.0%	1.9%
Other	173,231	203,765	17.6%	2,150,943	2,309,028	7.3%	6.9%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,079**	**42,127**	**16.8%**	**522,772**	**544,492**	**4.2%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**7,514**	**12,973**	**72.7%**	**158,077**	**140,163**	**-11.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**234,480**	**235,942**	**0.6%**	**3,055,513**	**3,098,216**	**1.4%**	**9.9%**	**9.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,476,233**	**3,072,512**	**24.1%**	**30,977,644**	**34,089,141**	**10.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	CHANGE 2004-05 (%)	SHARE 2004 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**494,521**	**556,585**	**12.6%**	**7,693,272**	**7,441,953**	**-3.3%**	**38.2%**	**34.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	342,356	364,227	6.4%	5,078,867	4,804,959	-5.4%	25.2%	21.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	13,938	13,982	0.3%	233,144	224,644	-3.6%	1.2%	1.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	25,281	33,357	31.9%	448,323	433,310	-3.3%	2.2%	2.0%
Other Panel Products	38,887	48,279	24.2%	841,067	701,363	-16.6%	4.2%	3.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	54,263	59,985	10.5%	795,286	849,209	6.8%	4.0%	3.9%
Other	19,796	36,755	85.7%	296,585	428,469	44.5%	1.5%	2.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**158,745**	**181,947**	**14.6%**	**1,969,476**	**2,130,195**	**8.2%**	**9.8%**	**9.7%**
Pulp	50,179	67,449	34.4%	654,781	718,630	9.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	25,853	34,112	31.9%	308,067	362,204	17.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	72,487	70,953	-2.1%	895,493	918,309	2.5%	4.5%	4.2%
Other	10,226	9,433	-7.8%	111,135	131,052	17.9%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**55,389**	**61,260**	**10.6%**	**1,011,943**	**1,036,267**	**2.4%**	**5.0%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	5,030	7,134	41.8%	147,124	154,949	5.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Vegetables	7,693	9,831	27.8%	240,249	260,128	8.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Other	42,665	44,295	3.8%	624,570	621,190	-0.5%	3.1%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**29,130**	**37,459**	**28.6%**	**544,071**	**525,966**	**-3.3%**	**2.7%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,203	1,618	34.5%	105,450	75,420	-28.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	16,913	25,645	51.6%	216,197	258,547	19.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	2,357	2,050	-13.0%	46,933	39,495	-15.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	8,657	8,146	-5.9%	175,491	152,505	-13.1%	0.9%	0.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**68,301**	**47,430**	**-30.6%**	**530,939**	**570,646**	**7.5%**	**2.6%**	**2.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	1,135	3	-99.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	27,057	12,057	-55.4%	96,829	187,020	93.1%	0.5%	0.9%
Unwrought Aluminum	2,060	5,317	158.2%	54,882	61,941	12.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	28,538	17,814	-37.6%	275,580	218,025	-20.9%	1.4%	1.0%
Other	10,646	12,242	15.0%	102,514	103,656	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**345,700**	**562,091**	**62.6%**	**3,068,231**	**4,759,798**	**55.1%**	**15.2%**	**21.7%**
Natural Gas	265,779	435,360	63.8%	2,495,679	3,793,549	52.0%	12.4%	17.3%
Coal	14,354	10,671	-25.7%	131,629	162,614	23.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Electricity	43,684	85,130	94.9%	290,496	661,430	127.7%	1.4%	3.0%
Other	21,883	30,930	41.3%	150,427	142,206	-5.5%	0.7%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**167,850**	**188,587**	**12.4%**	**2,273,381**	**2,422,631**	**6.6%**	**11.3%**	**11.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	19,909	21,425	7.6%	315,948	330,351	4.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	29,491	44,812	52.0%	410,145	482,931	17.7%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	118,450	122,350	3.3%	1,547,288	1,609,348	4.0%	7.7%	7.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**34,136**	**37,986**	**11.3%**	**489,965**	**501,109**	**2.3%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**6,389**	**11,143**	**74.4%**	**139,324**	**112,096**	**-19.5%**	**0.7%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**171,769**	**183,078**	**6.6%**	**2,400,607**	**2,399,300**	**-0.1%**	**11.9%**	**11.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,531,930**	**1,867,565**	**21.9%**	**20,121,209**	**21,899,961**	**8.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**136,762**	**121,534**	**-11.1%**	**1,692,876**	**1,364,508**	**-19.4%**	**44.6%**	**32.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	104,162	94,144	-9.6%	1,264,112	968,905	-23.4%	33.3%	23.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	86	0	-100.0%	114	15	-86.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,233	809	-34.4%	24,433	15,571	-36.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Other Panel Products	2,879	1,827	-36.5%	36,274	28,310	-22.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,816	6,591	-25.2%	138,046	118,439	-14.2%	3.6%	2.8%
Other	19,586	18,163	-7.3%	229,897	233,267	1.5%	6.1%	5.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**26,529**	**26,150**	**-1.4%**	**428,708**	**300,790**	**-29.8%**	**11.3%**	**7.2%**
Pulp	19,932	24,834	24.6%	311,309	253,983	-18.4%	8.2%	6.1%
Newsprint	4,231	491	-88.4%	86,839	32,482	-62.6%	2.3%	0.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,754	601	-65.8%	25,259	11,278	-55.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Other	612	225	-63.3%	5,302	3,047	-42.5%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**7,527**	**6,320**	**-16.0%**	**134,281**	**130,111**	**-3.1%**	**3.5%**	**3.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	765	1,076	40.5%	12,175	14,361	18.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	546	289	-47.1%	20,450	7,673	-62.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Other	6,216	4,956	-20.3%	101,656	108,077	6.3%	2.7%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**11,788**	**12,587**	**6.8%**	**216,108**	**217,617**	**0.7%**	**5.7%**	**5.2%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,179	5,305	26.9%	38,351	42,326	10.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,518	2,008	32.3%	39,612	37,206	-6.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	200	448	124.2%	5,111	3,249	-36.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	5,891	4,826	-18.1%	133,035	134,836	1.4%	3.5%	3.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**81,661**	**154,755**	**89.5%**	**855,899**	**1,186,557**	**38.6%**	**22.5%**	**28.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	26,735	86,812	224.7%	348,038	487,876	40.2%	9.2%	11.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,446	22,547	138.7%	63,758	195,942	207.3%	1.7%	4.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	39,748	37,370	-6.0%	379,163	399,143	5.3%	10.0%	9.6%
Unwrought Zinc	455	0	-100.0%	5,059	5,231	3.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	5,276	8,026	52.1%	59,882	98,364	64.3%	1.6%	2.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**34,444**	**103,656**	**200.9%**	**298,642**	**749,371**	**150.9%**	**7.9%**	**18.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	34,424	103,631	201.0%	298,206	748,990	151.2%	7.8%	18.0%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	20	25	28.5%	437	380	-12.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**6,073**	**7,851**	**29.3%**	**56,960**	**101,581**	**78.3%**	**1.5%**	**2.4%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,325	348	-73.7%	8,585	11,523	34.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	732	492	-32.7%	13,313	12,470	-6.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	4,016	7,010	74.6%	35,062	77,588	121.3%	0.9%	1.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**273**	**263**	**-3.7%**	**4,019**	**3,161**	**-21.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**77**	**357**	**364.1%**	**4,295**	**6,555**	**52.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**8,741**	**6,367**	**-27.2%**	**107,518**	**107,264**	**-0.2%**	**2.8%**	**2.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**313,875**	**439,841**	**40.1%**	**3,799,308**	**4,167,516**	**9.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 ($,000)	2005 ($,000)	2004-05 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**25,990**	**22,440**	**-13.7%**	**274,557**	**282,513**	**2.9%**	**12.8%**	**11.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	20,566	17,570	-14.6%	228,837	212,035	-7.3%	10.7%	8.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	207	644	210.7%	3,356	5,558	65.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,393	575	-58.7%	6,648	6,063	-8.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	21	2	-90.5%	820	406	-50.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	116	301	158.7%	6,133	8,210	33.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	3,686	3,347	-9.2%	28,763	50,241	74.7%	1.3%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**65,335**	**49,918**	**-23.6%**	**787,953**	**655,214**	**-16.8%**	**36.8%**	**26.7%**
Pulp	60,887	44,126	-27.5%	712,604	581,987	-18.3%	33.3%	23.8%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	6,969	7,327	5.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,258	5,756	35.2%	67,746	65,257	-3.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Other	189	37	-80.6%	633	642	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**4,869**	**12,419**	**155.1%**	**49,919**	**63,215**	**26.6%**	**2.3%**	**2.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	NA	10,893	5,464	-49.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Vegetables	1,347	671	-50.2%	6,855	3,612	-47.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Other	3,522	11,748	233.6%	32,171	54,138	68.3%	1.5%	2.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,032**	**7,028**	**39.7%**	**65,243**	**70,680**	**8.3%**	**3.0%**	**2.9%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,015	527	-48.1%	15,199	18,193	19.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,525	2,065	35.4%	14,155	18,032	27.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Salmon: Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc	2,266	3,629	60.1%	33,645	30,737	-8.6%	1.6%	1.3%
Other	225	806	257.8%	2,243	3,718	65.8%	0.1%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**6,722**	**4,379**	**-34.9%**	**126,956**	**114,468**	**-9.8%**	**5.9%**	**4.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	14,161	NA	0.0%	0.6%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,690	797	-88.1%	114,524	93,922	-18.0%	5.3%	3.8%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	NA	1,099	1,051	-4.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	31	3,581	11327.1%	11,333	5,334	-52.9%	0.5%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**23,019**	**67,385**	**192.7%**	**444,868**	**830,985**	**86.8%**	**20.8%**	**33.9%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	22,925	67,381	193.9%	444,732	830,941	86.8%	20.8%	33.9%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	93	5	-95.1%	136	44	-67.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**28,727**	**28,766**	**0.1%**	**308,873**	**323,889**	**4.9%**	**14.4%**	**13.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	906	606	-33.1%	13,164	11,911	-9.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,648	4,679	28.3%	54,289	42,624	-21.5%	2.5%	1.7%
Other	24,173	23,481	-2.9%	241,420	269,354	11.6%	11.3%	11.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**588**	**791**	**34.5%**	**9,149**	**12,394**	**35.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**767**	**1,116**	**45.5%**	**9,963**	**14,615**	**46.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,339**	**5,213**	**-17.8%**	**63,458**	**81,566**	**28.5%**	**3.0%**	**3.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**167,387**	**199,455**	**19.2%**	**2,140,938**	**2,449,539**	**14.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.